PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, Dâks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,469—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1898.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS at BOMBAY Passengers will be landed as soon as possible at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will be landed at the same place, where it will be sorted and Delivered after payment of duty.

No Launches or Boats except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the Steamer until the Passengers have left.

In order to prevent confusion, no person will be allowed to go on Board the Mail Steamers on Arrival, and Friends wishing to meet Passengers must await them on the Ballard Pier.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October, 1898.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	26th Nov.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th "
* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	24th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	31st "
			1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb.
M.L. SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	11th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Mar.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	O. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	27th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,329	1st Dec. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rossovich	4,212	1st Jan. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 630	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for [illegible] BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MORAVIA	E. Mecorai	3,303	12th Dec. 1898.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,766	12th Jan. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 630	Rs. 375
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,251	28th Nov.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 18, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
SYDNEY	4,332	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898
OCEANIEN	4,319	Schmitz	29th Dec. 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	3,707	deMaubeuge	17th Jan. 1899
INDUS	6,320	Vaquier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,090	X	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	15th Dec.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th November, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 22nd November, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 24th November, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA" 1,903 tons, on or about 2nd December, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 3rd December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 25th November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 24th November.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 25th November.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the Western Australian Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

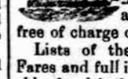
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & [illegible]

Bombay, 21st November, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SAFARI	1,432	Zemlin	23rd Nov.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 4th Nov., 1898.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

STOCK.

SUPERIOR DAMASK TABLE LINEN ONLY.

From the BELFAST LINEN COMPANY.

The Superiority of this Linen is so well known that TREACHER & Co., Ld., with confidence, guarantee that it will give Universal Satisfaction in the future as it has done in the past. This Season's Goods are to hand, and are of Excellent Designs.

TABLE CLOTHS.

			Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
No. 410	Superior Double Damask Choice Design	72" by 72" each	9 0	10 0
" 411	do. do. do	90" by 90" "	12 0	13 8
" 412	Double Damask for Ordinary Use	72" by 72" "	6 8	7 4
" 413	do. do.	90" by 90" "	8 8	9 8
" 414	Superior Damask by the yard	72"	5 0	5 10
" 415	do. do.	90"	6 0	6 12

We specially commend Nos. 414, 415 to Messes and Clubs as we can cut and hem any length required.

DAMASK NAPKINS

DRESSED FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

				Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
No. 416	Superior Double Damask, Choice Design	25" by 25"	per doz.	14 0	15 12
" 417	Double Damask for Ordinary Use		per doz.	8 0	9 0

ROUND D'OYLES.

No. 418	Round D'Oyles, New Patterns	7" by 7"	per doz.	4 8 5 0

COMPLETE LIST OF LINEN OF ALL KINDS.

MOSQUITO CURTAINS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

FREE ON APPLICATION BY R. OF P.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD!

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description. Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers

" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST "INDIAN TOBACCO" WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

Each box contains 10 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper.

Price : Rs. 35-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

SEASON 1898-99.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

BEST QUALITY CARTRIDGES.

		Loaded. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Eley's Brown, 10	per 100	12 0	13 8
" " 12, 14, 16, 20	" 1,000	110 0	124 0
	" 100	9 0	10 0
	" 1,000	85 0	95 0
" Blue, 12	" 100	11 0	12 4
	" 1,000	100 0	112 0
" Green, 10	" 100	13 8	15 0
	" 1,000	130 0	145 0
" " 12, 20	" 100	11 0	12 4
	" 1,000	100 0	112 0
" " 8	" 100	20 0	22 4
	" 1,000	185 0	206 0
" Salmon, 12	" 100	10 8	11 12
	" 1,000	97 8	109 0
" (Pegamoid Waterproof	" 100	11 0	12 4
	" 1,000	100 0	112 0

No extra charge for SCHULTZE'S POWDER.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

APPLY EARLY!!!

A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10

PORTRAIT

OF

H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

will be given away GRATIS to every purchaser of a Bottle of any one of

JAMES WATSON & CO.'S

Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Club

WHISKEY

By all Wine Merchants.

REDUCED PRICES! REDUCED PRICES!! REDUCED PRICES!!!

OF

"PREMIER" HELICAL BICYCLES.
"PREMIER" HELICAL BICYCLES.
"PREMIER" HELICAL BICYCLES.

THE HELICAL TUBING is twice the strength (weight for weight) of any Tubing used in the manufacture of Bicycles.

			Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
"PREMIER"	Popular Helical Roadster	..	270	300
"PREMIER"	Helical Roadster Model	"S" ...	300	330
"PREMIER"	Helical Road Racer Model	"R" ...	300	330
"PREMIER"	Helical Roadster Model	"P" ...	370	410
"PREMIER"	Helical Road Racer Model	"O" ...	370	410
"PREMIER"	Helical "Path Racer"	...	370	410
"PREMIER"	Helical "Polo"	...	405	450
"PREMIER"	Helical Roadster Model	"Z" ...	405	450
"PREMIER"	Royal Helical Ladies' Safety	...	405	450
"PREMIER"	Helical Ladies' Safety Model	"G" ...	370	410
"PREMIER"	Helical Ladies' Safety Model	"H" ...	300	330
"PREMIER"	Helical Girls' Safety Model	"N" ...	245	275
"PREMIER"	Helical Youths' Safety Model	"M" ...	225	250
"PREMIER"	Helical Tandem (For two Gentlemen)	...	615	685
"PREMIER"	Helical Tandem (For Lady & Gentleman).	...	650	725
"PREMIER"	Kangaroo Gents' Weldless Tube	...	250	275
"PREMIER"	Kangaroo Ladies' Weldless Tube	...	275	305

The Credit Rates may be divided into 12 equal monthly payments.

SOLE AGENTS :—

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

LADIES' DRESSING CASES.

WE have just received a Consignment of LADIES' DRESSING CASES very suitable for presentation.

	Rs.	a.
No. 6804.—LADIES' DRESSING CASE—Containing Mirror, Comb, Nail File, Nail Scissors, Button Hook, Tooth Brush with case, Hair Brush, Soap Case, Powder Box	15	0
No. 6803.—LADIES' DRESSING CASE—Containing Mirror, Comb, Hair Brush, Clothes Brush, Perfume Bottle, Soap Case, Tooth Brush with Case	15	0
No. 6815A.—LADIES' DRESSING CASE—Containing Mirror, Button Hook, Scissors, Nail File, Comb, Hair Brush, Soap Case, Powder Box, Tooth Brush with Case, Small Scissors, Bodkin, Needles, Thread, &c.	27	8
No. 6815B.—LADIES' DRESSING CASE—Containing Mirror, Nail Scissors, Curling Tongs and Stove, Comb, Hair Brush, Clothes Brush Perfume Bottle, Soap Case, Tooth Brush with Cover	27	8

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY IN THE BYCULLA WARD.

THE SAID ELECTION being a CONTESTED ELECTION I hereby publish as required by Section 27 (2) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888 the names of the persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions and the names of the persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders :—

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by	Seconded by
1	Mr Manaji Rajuji Kalvar	No. 79, Kamathipura 3rd Street	A building contractor and a landed proprietor	Rao Bahadur Ellapa Balaram Mr Vithal Pandurang Chavan, L M and S	Mr Raju Babaji Vanjari Mr Jilker Mullu Laxaman
2	Mr Fardunji Nasarvanji Bisni	Byculla near the Byculla Railway Station	A medical practitioner	Mr Byramji Nasarvanji Serval	Mr Shapurji Byramji Katrak
3	Mr Phillip Godinho	Burrows Lane	A pleader of the Bombay High Court	Mr James MacDonald	Mr C S Hewett
4	Mr Sarafali Mamuji	Nos 3 & 7 Sheikh Memon Street	A Merchant of Commission Agent	Khan Bahadur Rustomji Jamsetji Ashburner Mr Kabirudin Kazi Mr Mahomedali Mulla Valiji Mr Abdula Daud Baula Mr Abdeali M H Kajiji Mr C E Phillimore	Mr Abdul Razak bin Curtas Mr Mahomed Dayam bin Hakim Abdula Sha Hakim Mr Alibhai Ibrahimji Hora Mr Abdula Haji Umar Mr Isufali Sulemanji Mulla Mr Fakirchand Premchand

The Poll will be taken on Monday, the 28th November, 1898, at the E. or Byculla ward Assessment Office Sankli Street.

W. L. HARVEY,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 21st November, 1898

CHRISTMAS, 1898.

LATHAM & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

ARMY, BANKING, SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

LATHAM and Co. beg to inform the public that their ANNUAL ARRANGEMENTS for the DESPATCH of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PACKAGES of all descriptions to the United Kingdom are now complete. Prompt delivery is guaranteed, provided packages arrive in Bombay in time to be shipped by the following steamers :—

FOR CHRISTMAS DELIVERY

Steamer.	Date of sailing.
P. and O. ..... Arabia	5th November.
Anchor Line ..... Britannia	12th do.
P. and O. ..... Caledonia	19th do.

NEW YEAR'S DELIVERY

Anchor Line	Australia	30th do.
P. and O.	Egypt	3rd December.

Packages for the UNITED STATES should arrive in time to be shipped by—

P. and O.	Shannon	22nd October.
Anchor Line	Nubia	do. do.

NOTE.—Packages should arrive in Bombay at least four days before the date of sailing of the Steamer by which they are intended to be shipped.

All Packages must be booked to Latham and Co. and the Railway Receipt sent to them by the first post after despatch of the package.

Full particulars of contents and value of each package should accompany Railway Receipt.

LATHAM & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COMING SENSATION.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON

1881, 1887, 1898.

NOVELTY THEATRE

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY.

Return after ... Famous, Celebrated Only

PROFESSOR ANDERSON

Great Wizard of the North, in a series of New Wonders, just from Europe.

NERO'S

SUSPENDED COFFIN

Illustrated by the charming and accomplished,

MDLLE. BLANCHE,

The Wonderful Clairvoyante, Marvellous

ANTI SPIRITUALISTIC

Phenomena, Materialization of

A GHOST.

Levitation of a SPIRIT FORM.

Everything New, Bright, and up-to date.

A Refined and Delightful Exhibition.

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A GRAND EVENING CONCERT

will be given in the

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On WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7TH, AT 9 P.M.

BY

MADAME LILY HOWARD,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

H. E. LORD SANDHURST,

Governor of Bombay.

In aid of the

CHILDREN'S WARD & CONVALESCENT HOME, KHANDALA.

TICKETS—Reserved Seats, Rs. 3, Unreserved, Rs. 2. Admission Re. 1.

Plan at SOUNDY'S.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU" Capt. S. Tsuji, 3,375 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 1st December.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 21st November, 1898.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. "CLIO" arrived from MIDDLESBROUGH and HULL, are hereby requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE delivery of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st November, 1898.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO arrived per S.S. "SYDNEY" from COLOMBO, CHINA and JAPAN, are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the Stream. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Bombay, 21st November, 1898.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS, 1898-99.

THE FIRST EXTRA MEETING will be held on SATURDAY, 3rd December, 1898, and it is proposed to hold about TWELVE EXTRA MEETINGS on SATURDAYS during the Season up to the beginning of April, 1899.

The Lawn has been enlarged, and converted into a "Private Paddock," and is available only for Ladies, Members W. I. T. C., and holders of Private Paddock Tickets.

Subscription for the full Season of Extra Meetings as follows:—

Season Ticket, admitting to Grand Stand and Enclosure ..... Rs. 25

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Above Includes Transferable Tickets admitting 2 Ladies Free.

The charge for Day Tickets will be:—

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Including free admittance 1 Lady.

Application for Tickets should be made to

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Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

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SALE OF LOOKING GLASSES, FRAMES, &c.

By order of N C Macleod, Esq; Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Tyebalk Jiwaji Divan alias Framewalla, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd November, 1898 at 2 p.m., at Nos. 3, 5, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Abkool Rehman Street, consisting of looking glasses, mirror frames, wooden stands, broken glasses, saws, empty mehta box, wood pieces, etc.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF SHAIK MEMON STREET.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd November, 1898, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Mr Heerachand Nagardas, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Motichand Hurrakchand, by virtue of a mortgage deed dated 17th February, 1891.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenament, or dwelling-house, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, situate on the western side of Shaik Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement ninety-five square yards and one-ninth of a square yard or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of quit and ground rent under No. 47, assessed by the Municipal Assessor formerly under No. 331 and now under Ward No. 220, and Street No. 326 to 332 and 1 to 7, and favoured the north by house of HurriBhagat on the south and west by the Withalwady Lane, and on the east by the Shaik Memon Street aforesaid, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Motichand Hurrakchand.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1898.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ld., call the attention of public and private Book Buyers to their facilities as Booksellers and Library Agents.

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All new Books, Magazines, and Newspapers, including Foreign Literature, are supplied promptly on the best Discount terms.

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PRINCIPAL FAIRBAIRN'S LECTURES.

THE SECOND of the Haskell Lectures on RELIGIONS and the PHILOSOPHY of RELIGION, by Principal FAIRBAIRN, D. D., LL.D., of Mansfield College, Oxford, will be delivered in WILSON COLLEGE HALL, Chowpatty, on Wednesday, 23rd inst., at 6 P.M. SUBJECT:—The INTERPRETATION of LIFE AND THE ULTIMATE IDEAS of RELIGION.

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Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—Choice Indian and Axminster CARPETS, from Bikanir, Agra, Amritsar, with handsome Borders in all sizes.

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FOR CYCLE ACCESSORIES & REPAIRS of every kind call on W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and of all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopal Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Mixture did me no good. I was then recommended to use Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ..... left Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerol is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. Batliwalla never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to use it for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture to send Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerol are sold everywhere. Cure and per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, at Re. 1 Bombay. Discount to the Trade. ..... ce, Dadur,

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SUPPLY OF TURBANS COTTON BLUE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-Fire), ON WEDNESDAY, THE 23RD DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1898, FOR THE supply of above, in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during THE PERIOD OF TWELVE MONTHS, commencing from the 1ST DAY OF JANUARY, 1899.

Conditions:—Binding in terms of Contract.

NOTE.—CONSUMPTION during twelve months is estimated at 5,000 turbans (five thousand turbans).

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DEPOSIT.—Rs. 250 (two hundred and fifty rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB, General Storekeeper.

The General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, dated 1st November, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF COCOANUT OIL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun Fire), ON TUESDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF DECEMBER 1898 for, the supply of above in such quantities as may be required on order, from time to time, during THE PERIOD OF TWELVE MONTHS, commencing from the 1ST DAY OF FEBRUARY 1899.

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The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB, General Storekeeper.

The General Storekeeper's Office, Parel (Bombay) dated 1st November, 1898.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, OF ROCHESTER AND OLEAN, N. Y., U. S. A.

I HAVE THIS DAY RETURNED to BOMBAY and accordingly WITHDRAWN the POWERS of ATTORNEY granted to Mr. H. HANNA, on the 17th March last.

F. J. PARROTT, Manager for India and the East.

November 18th, 1898.

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TENDERS for the LEASE of a REFRESHMENT BAR at the Racecourse, Mahaluxmi.

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle (Rs. 19), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

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BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	₹30,000	500	all	10 p. c. & 1 bon.	11,92½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,115xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Commercial	10,000	100	100	5 p.c.	98
Bank of India	15,000		75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£12½	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	295

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	600	all	15 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	900
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	150
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Brevis Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	Nil	87½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	18	180
Colaba	500	200	200	dvd Rs12½	191½xd
East India	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,300
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
French	150	8,500	500	25+80	750
Harvey and Sahapathy	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	450xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	450		500	dvd Rs32	240xd
Khanganm	706	100	100	Rs15	140xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	240	450	450	Rs 60	460
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	195xd
Mercantile	500	500	500	53	70
Mofussil Co.	982	125	125	dvd Rs 4	60
Munmar M	128	400	400	dvd Rs38	395
New Bezar	700	250	all	35	520xd
New Indian	66	500	500	dvd Rs30	540xd
Prince of Wales	98	125	125	Rs 15	157½xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	150	500	0	20	370
Sassoon	50	500	500	7	0	378
Sind and Punjab Co.	50	500	500	22	585
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,050xd
South Woollen Mills	400	2,000	780	60	425
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Volkart	37	200	all	12	195xd
		900		Rs75	1,195xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	900	Nil.	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	375
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	30	Nil	40
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	al	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	186xd
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.4	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.2	520
Bombay Nadoni Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	500
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	500
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,250
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	1,890
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	635
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	835
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	2	650
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	450
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.0	575
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	825
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.24	400
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Empress	3,100	500	500	dvd 10	510
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	500
Hindusan	875	1,000	1,000	25	510
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	640
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	640
Hyderchad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,415
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	300
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	825
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	600
Jafer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	320
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	185
Jewraj Belloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	730
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	790
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	800xd
Khatao Makonjee	1,800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	585
Leopold	3,500	100	100	7 1-2	215
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	670
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,005
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,100
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Mahboob Shah Mills (Shahburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	
Manockjee Petit	400	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,245
Mohanlal K. Parekh & Mfg Co, Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvd Rs.10	96 1-4
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.6	1,800
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.12	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa 526
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	200
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Nil	225
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	1,050 xd
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	700
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs.6	1,000
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	705
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,900
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs.50	690
Southern India	1,800	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	250
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	15	240
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20	640
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvd Rs.15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	350
Venishanker Lukhamshanker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs.60	410xd
Victoria Mills	590	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	470
Wadhwan City Gloning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	..	...	...
B. B. and C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	..
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	...	500	500	4 pr. ct.	510
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	...	350	350	4 pr. ct.	295

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly Memorandum of Remittance to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 17th November 1898 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1898-99	16,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1898 to 12th November, 1898	10,339,000
Balance to be remitted from 13th November 1898 to 31st March 1899	5,661,000

HERE is another anecdote from the same source :—"A friend of mine was joining together in the bonds of matrimony a certain widower and a young lady who was the happy owner of no fewer than five Christian names. These had to be written on a piece of paper for the bridegroom's assistants at the critical moment of plighting troth. At the conclusion of the ceremony (as the papers always say), the happy couple returned to the vestry for the purpose of signing the register. The clerk was anxious to know by which of the five names the bridegroom intended to recognise his bride. 'Weel,' said the gay widower, 'I shall call'er the same as I called the last un ; she'll be "the missus" same as t'other'—I suppose as a tender reminiscence of the happy days passed with the 'last un.'"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 12m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 5-53m. 7-16a. Low water, 0-57a.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.

Sind Press Company, Elphinstone Circle, 3 p.m.

B. V. A. Club, Annual General Meeting.

Results of University Examinations, S. C. E., Intermediate Science ; Diploma in Agriculture, F. C. E.

Grant College Medical Society Grant College Library 4-30 p.m.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice to-day.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The enthronement of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese will take place to-morrow, the 23rd instant, at 8 a.m. There will be a choral celebration of the Holy Communion.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.—Mr. B. Simmonds Honorary Secretary of the B. I. M. S. Club, reports that the maneger of the Club, one R. Cumberland has cleared out taking with him Rs. 232-10 and the club's cash books.

THE FLYING JORDANS.—This brilliant combination have arrived in Bombay and will make their first appearance at the Curzon Pavilion, Esplanade, to-morrow evening. The box plan was opened yesterday at Soundy and Co., when there was a big demand for seats.

BELTING.—A lecture on "belting," illustrated by experiments, will be given at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute to-day, at 4 p.m., admission being by tickets only obtainable from the head clerk. The lecture will be given by Mr. Hugh Monie, the Principal

FALL FROM A VERANDAH.—A Hindu lad, aged four years residing on the third storey of a chawl at Curry Road accidently fell through the railings of the verandah on to the road a height of about twenty-two feet and sustained serious injuries. He was picked up in an unconscious state and he is now lying in a precarious condition in Hospital.

BURGLARY AT BHENDI BAZAAR.—Nadali Fatuli residing in Agiary Street, Bhendi Bazaar, locked his room on the 18th instant and went for a change to the house of a relative at Babula Tank. He returned to his house the following day at 8 p.m. when he discovered that the lock on the door was missing and wearing appared valued at Rs. 120 stolen from a box.

REPORTED THEFTS FROM A HOTEL.—Mr. K Khatchatrian, a resident of the Esplanade Hotel, has reported to the police that during the night of the 18th instant, his room was entered and a silver watch and chain of the value of Rs. 50 were stolen. Mr. H. Papendick also a resident of the same hotel has made a report of the theft of twenty-four marks and Rs. 40 in currency notes.

ALLEGED MURDER BY A WOMAN.—At the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Stanford charged Tulse, a Hindu woman with murder of one Joti Hurri, a Koombhar, residing in Oomercarry Lane. The Magistrate on the application of the police remanded the case pending the police and the Coroner's inquiries.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD A HIRED TROOPSHIP.—Yacool Abdulla, a Mahomedan lad, aged thirteen years, employed as a fireman on board the hired troopship Dilwara was removed to the G. T Hospital on the 13th instant suffering from a fracture of the right arm. The lad was working on the vessel when a grating accidentally fell out of the top of the hatchway and fell on his arm. He has been detained in the hospital for treatment.

THE SECRETARY OF THE UNITY CLUB.—An interesting ceremony took place on Saturday evening last, at the Unity Club, Grant Road, when Mr. Cursetjee Sorabjee Wadia was presented with a beautiful silver cup in recognition of his services as honorary secretary of the club for a period of some thirty years. Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy was the president for many years of this prosperous Parsee Club, and latterly the late Mr. Nasarwanjee Jehangir Wadia.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library at 4-30 p.m. to-day. Business :—(1) The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed. (2) Dr. Pestonji Ukerji will be elected member of the Society. (3) A paper on M. Haffkine's Plague Prophylactic Inoculation by the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna. (4) To transact such other business as may be brought forth by the Honorary Secretaries.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.—Professor Anderson, the "Great Wizard of the North" assisted by one of the most experienced mediums in the world, will open a brief engagement at the Novelty Theatre on Friday next. The programme includes Nero's suspended coffin illustrated by the charming and accomplished Mdlle Blanche the marvellous Clairvoyante and Demonstrate of the Occult Science ; spiritualism in the light ; most marvellous sensation and other attractions.

A MISSING CART.—Jaipal Panachund, a sugar merchant, residing at Babri Mohalla, sent eleven carts laden with bags of sugar to be delivered to one Abdul Kader at Mazagaon on the morning, of the 18th instant. At 2 p.m., the same afternoon it was found that cart No. 5,078 was missing. A complaint was made to the police on the following day when it was discovered that the labour cart bearing the number had not been plying for hire for the past two months owing to the driver having lost his badge.

A RESTIVE HORSE.—On Sunday morning at eight o'clock a horse that was being led by a syce suddenly became restive and ran along the Girgaum Road where it collided with a victoria belonging to Mr. C. Engel which was then being driven along the road. The off-side shaft of the vehicle penetrated the chest of the runaway horse. Miss Engel who was in the conveyance was thrown out but received no serious injuries. The conveyance was damaged to the extent of Rs. 30 and the restive animal was secured.

POLICE TRANSFERS.—In consequence of Superintendent Grennan of the B Division having proceeded to England in charge of Mrs. Lester, the following transfers have been made in the police force: Inspector Stanford of the Kamatipura section took charge of the B Division and Inspector O'Keeffe of the Tardadi section has been transferred to Kamatipura. Constable Choke from Jacob Circle has been transferred to Tarwadi and Inspector Walker from Bhulleshwer to Fort section in place of Inspector Jolliffe, who is now under trial at the Esplanade Police Court.

DIWALLEE GATHERING AT PAREL.—The annual gathering on account of the Dewalee holidays was held by the Pathare Prabhu Social Club at Parel in the bungalow of Mr. Narayen Raghunath on Saturday and Sunday last. Dr. Prabhakar and Mr. Govindrao Shamrao Ranjit, the secretaries of the institution had drawn up an excellent programme, and did their level best to make the entertainment an enjoyable one. Mr. Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar, in his capacity of president, delivered a speech which was heard by the whole assembly with close attention.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music this evening, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m. :—

March ..... Souvenir de Belle—Alliance ..... Latann
Russian Mazurka ..... La Czarine ..... Louis Ganne
Selection ..... Nabucco ..... Verdi
Song (Cornet Solo) ..... The Holy City ..... Stephen Adams
Reminiscences of The Gaiety ..... Lutz
Valse ..... Innamorata ..... Florence Fare

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AN ABSCONDING SERVANT.—Nakoda Mahomed Cassum, a spice merchant, residing at Chunam Kiln Lane left home at 11 a.m. on the 18th instant leaving his servant Goolam Hoosein in charge of the place. On his return at 7 p.m. the complainant found the door locked and the servant missing. When the complainant entered the room he discovered that currency notes and cash of the value of Rs. 350 were stolen from a cupboard, the key of which was kept in an open drawer. The servant is a native of Ahmednuger, and a telegram has been despatched to the police at that place for his arrest.

MILL ACCIDENTS.—Babaji Khimji, aged fifty years employed in the Soonderdass Mill was engaged in pulling the steam pipe chain at 9-30 a.m. on Sunday, when the chain suddenly broke and fell on the steam pipe making it and resulting in an escape of steam which scalded Babaji about the lower part of his body. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he has been detained for treatment. Mowlabux Esaibux, aged thirty, whilst carrying a bucket containing some boiling dye in the Indian Mill slipped and the contents of the bucket falling on him his feet, side and arms were scalded. He was also treated at the J. J. Hospital.

A RECENT CASE.—"An interested party" writes to us :—I beg to contradict the following statements which appeared in your issue of Saturday's dated the 19th instant, regarding an assault case, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court. I.—That the assault committed, was not on a Eurasian woman, but a European lady. II.—That when the assault actually took place, there was the brother-in-law of that lady on the day in question as stated. III.—That one A. F. Fonseca, a bailiff, in the Small Causes Court, was an accomplice in the assault, but on the recommendation of Mr. Spencer, the Registrar, who having said that Fonseca was a well-behaved man, and served them for nearly ten years, and that he would take this into consideration, he was discharged with a caution, although the Magistrate remarked that he had no doubt of the lady's statement being true.

POSSESSING STOLEN PROPERTY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Power charged Dewji Madhoo, Dawood Sheikh Ahmed, Shiva Anaji, Rama Govind and Reuben Benjamin, with possessing and disposing of and secreting stolen property. It appeared from the statement made by the complainant, Jamnadas Jivraj, that he was the manager of the firm of Jivraj Lalji and had his place of business at Dongri. On the 9th instant, he left his firm for Bellapore to purchase salt, and thence went to Panvel. On his return on the following day he was informed that a window on the north side of the house was broken open, and jewellery of the value of Rs. 3,145 and Rs. 136 in cash were removed. The matter was reported to Constable Coxen, who succeeded in recovering property worth Rs. 1,088. The magistrate convicted and sentenced accused No. 2 to six months' and the rest to two years' rigorous imprisonment each. As regards the last accused, who was an old offender, his worship further ordered that he be kept in solitary confinement for two months, out of the term to which he had been sentenced.

THE VISIT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF KOTAH TO MOUNT ABU.—During the stay of the Venerable Swami Samarth Hanumandasjee at Mount Abu recently, writes a correspondent, H. H. the Maharaja of Kotah visited the Swamiji on three occasions and very anxiously provided for his comforts. Amongst Rajput princes the Maharaja stands foremost as patron and admirer of "Yogias." The Prince of Rutlam also visited the Swamiji and his Highness did all he could at considerable expense to make the cave and the water koond "pucca" for him. The private secretary of his Highness Raja saheb Bijaysinghjee (Omra of H. H. and a jagirdar under Kotah) have always shown unbounded admiration for the life of self-abnegation led by the Swamiji, and for his other virtues. The State of Kotah is about 160 miles distant from the railway station of Nasirabad. His Highness invited the Swamiji to accompany him on a tour through his capital, and undertook to make every arrangement suitable to the high position held by him. Dak carriages and other conveniences were promised and no pains pared to make the journey as enjoyable as possible.

DISOBEDIENCE OF LAWFUL COMMANDS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Commander A. Mann, of the transport Dilwara, prosecuted Vaji Ali and five other men employed on board for wilful disobedience of lawful commands, and also charged accused No. 2, who was a donkeyman, with assault. Commander Mann stated that on Saturday last the serang of the ship ordered the accused to go below and do certain work. The second accused refused to comply with the order and made the matter worse by striking the serang with his ammunition boot on the face and left hand. On the matter being reported to the second engineer, he ordered them to go down and do the work. This they refused to do. On Sunday they again refused to turn to duty when called upon by the chief engineer to do so, and when assistance was called four of them jumped overboard. In answer to the court, the six accused expressed their willingness to return to duty. The chief engineer, the second engineer and the serang having been examined, the magistrate sentenced the second accused to one week's rigorous imprisonment and the others to one day's imprisonment with the forfeiture of two days' wages. The accused said they preferred twelve months in jail to rejoining the Dilwara.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.—A correspondent writing from Rajkote on November 19 says : Since I wrote to you last, H.H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, and H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Palitana arrived here and paid visits to the Political Agent, Col-Hunter, Azam Wala Lakhmanji Meram, a prominent chief of the Jetpur Bilkha State, also came here by special train yesterday, and returned to Thana Dewli in the evening. Grand preparations are being made in Bhownugger, Palitana, Gondal and Rajkote, for the fitting reception of H. E. the Governor. Messrs. Motichand, Manekchand and Mulchand have been given a further time of 15 days for submitting their written statement. Rao Bahadur Ladhabhai has, however, submitted his statement in time. We had good showers of rain on the 13th and 14th. This rain has done a great deal of good in some places where it had not sufficiently fallen during the early monsoon. A complaint having reached the State authorities at Gondal, that a Meman was placed in quarantine for not bribing a plague officer there, the medical officer of the State, Dr. Hari Bhikaji, was deputed to make inquiries, with the result, it is said, that the complaint was groundless. The Government have immensely relaxed their operation of the plague rules, but some strictness yet prevails in Junagurh and Gondal which are over cautious in regard to the plague. The Rajkumar College has opened after a long vacation. The heir-apparent of Junagurh has also joined the college as usual. It is now understood that Lieutenant Hancock will take charge as the State manager, Rajkote, after Rao Bahadur G. N. Laud leaves for Palitana next month.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 22.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CANDY.
To Vary Commissioners' Report.

662,94—Hiralal M and M—Suratvalu alias Kubi vs Ranchoddas Vithaldas—Edgelow W
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

630,97—Ardeshir H and D—Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Pazdiwalla vs The Societe Generale Mercantile of Paris and another—Craigie L and O—Part heard

662,97—Maganlal and R—Kasukbhai Foolchand and another vs Sha Haridas Chapeey—Shamrao P

437,95—Daphtary and F—Sadashiv Anunt Dalvi and others vs Vishwanath Damodhar and others—Little and Co, and Smetham B and Noble

105,98—Balkrishna V N K—Javerbai vs Shamjeebhai Akha—K D Shroff

117,98—Framjee and D—Bamanshah Hormusjee Kapadia vs Cooverbai widow—Nanu and H

501,97—Khanderao and S—Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim Hajee Karimbux vs Kisborilal Hurnandrai and others—Hiral M and M

294,98—Pestonjee R and K—Ebjee Oomersey and others vs Hurdayalmul Dharyaimul—Smetham B and N

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes

121,98—Matubhai and J—Hathibhai Maganbhai and others vs Shaik Suleman Shaik Iman—M H Khan

358,98—Payne G and S—Aga Mohomed Kareem bin Hajee Abdul Cassum vs Aga Mohomed Ebrahim Hajee Abdul Cassum

359,98—Tyabjee D and Co—Narsingdas Mohonlal and others vs Ganputram Bhimraj and others—Hiralal M and M

412,98—Smetham B and Noble—Gordhandas Nanchund and others vs Thucker Gocouldas Canjee—Wadia and G

446,98—Craigie L and O—The Commercial Bank of India, Ld vs Mohomedally Abdoolally Roopawalla and others—Little and Co

460,98—Hiralal M and M—Girdhardas Mathuradas vs Ghangabaisbe Bhudhamul

461,98—F P Pavri—Cooverjee Bhicajee Balaporia vs Hormasji Cooverjee

484,98—Dikshit and D—Surajmul Pakarmul and another vs Fatehram Ganesh Row and another

506,98—Ardesir H and D—Valabdas Vanarsi vs Toolsidas Vithaldas Shayer—Hiralal M and M

541,98—Matubhai and J—Mayabhai Premabhai and another vs Cursetjee Dorabjee Vacha—Ardesir H and D

554,98—Dikshit and D—Khushalchand Hattajee and others vs Dhanraj Champalal

539,98—Payne G and S—Jamsetji Dhunjibhoy Patel vs Pestonji Dhunjibhoy Patel and others—Wadia and G

599,98—Mathubhai and J—Kursondas Purshotumdas vs Shamjibhai Akbai

604,98—Dikshit and D—Fulchand Voga and others vs Abdul Hoosein Ebramji Tamboowalla

605,98—Mulji and R—Hajee Gunny Hajee Oosman vs Mohomed Essack bin Mohomed Jaffer Guttar

623,98—Little and Co—Emil Suter Ph D vs Kalop Budda—Daphtary and F
For Investigation of Paupers.

57,98—In person—Heerbai vs Veljee Wagjee

59,98—In person—Mahadev Wenkoojee vs Nowla Jugga and another

60,98—In person—Shabbudin bin Badulla vs Suleman Madan and another—Dikshit and D

50,98—In person—Keshrinath Balliram vs Jaitha Dewjee and another—M N Vakil

55,98—In person—Kalkasing Jayramsing vs Lalla Futhoo and another
Testamentary Suits.

8,98—Smetham B and Noole—Rose Maria Pereira vs Bibiano Gonsalves—M A Vakil

12,98—Little and Co—Nathibai and another vs Fooleebai—Tyabjee D and Co

13,98—Shamrao P—Babaji Cassinathji vs Manockbai and others—Nanu and H
For further Directions.

617,91—Little and Co—Dadabhoy Dhojbhoy Baria vs Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Baria and others

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

SINGLE RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

1. THE Racquet Tournament will be played off at the end of December, commencing on 26th idem.
2. All Officers of any of the Services and Members of any recognised Clubs or Gymkhana, are eligible.
3. The entrance fee for each competitor is Rs. 5 (Rupees five).
4. The winner of the Tournament is entitled to hold the Challenge Cup for one year from date of winning, or until the next year's winner is declared.
5. The Cup is not to be taken out of India.
6. No number of successive victories will entitle the winner to retain the cup permanently.
7. The winner will be presented by the Bombay Gymkhana with a cup with his name and year engraved thereon, and his name and year will be recorded on a board hung up in the dressing room of the Racquet Court.
8. In each round the best of five games will be played
9. The ties shall be decided by lot drawn at such time and in such manner as may be directed by the Racquets Committee of the Bombay Gymkhana.
10. The matches will be played under the Rules which are posted in the court.
11. It is requested that the name of those wishing to enter, together with that of the Service, Club, or Gymkhana to which they belong, may be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary Recquets, Bombay Gymkhana, not later than the 17th December, 1898, on which date the entries close.

Up to the present time the winners have been :—1885 Capt B B Russell, R. F. 1886 Mr H G Gell, 1887 Mr G H Hancock, Bo S C. 1888 Mr H G Gell, 1889 Mr F T Rickards, 1890 Mr L Rivett-Carnac, 1891 Mr G H Hancock, Bo S C. 1892 Capt S C Smith R A. 1893 Capt S C Smith R A 1894 Mr G H Hancock Bo S C, 1895 Capt S C Smith R A 1896 Mr J G Greig Bo S C 1897 Mr E C Bradford R I E

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 21ST OF NOVEMBER, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratios of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·986	Calm	1	80°6	46·7	64	...	...	−0·07
Simla	30·005	W	2	54·3	47·2	38	...	...	...
Delhi	29·978	SW	3	80·2	58·5	32	...	0·31	+0·26
Agra	29·988	NW	3	82·0	51·9	43	...	...	−0·02
Cawnpore	29·989	WSW	3	82·3	47·0	38	...	0·05	...
Allahabad	29·985	WNW	3	82·6	49·4	54	...	0·23	+0·13
Jhansi	30·009	SW	1	83·0	50·2	31	...	0·23	+0·14
Jacobabad	29·954	Calm	...	88·5	52·5	53	...	...	−0·02
Karachi	29·931	Calm	6	87·4	69·9	75	...	...	−0·08
Jeypore	30·028	Calm	2	85·1	49·2	44	...	...	−0·17
Ajmere	30·051	Calm	1	85·4	49·8	56	...	...	−0·24
Deesa	29·977	E	4	96·3	59·1	31	...	...	−0·12
Ahmedabad	29·957	E	3	91·2	64·1	32	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·981	Calm	4	92·8	62·9	57	...	...	−0·01
Rajkot	29·945	E	1	88·9	57·0	38	...	0·10	−0·23
Ghadechi	29·941	W	5	91·5	55·7	38	...	00·2	...
Veraval	29·925	NNE	5	98·1	64·3	35	...	...	...
Necmuch	30·033	Calm	4	84·8	50·4	54	...	...	−0·16
Indore	30·012	NW	3	83·2	49·6	47	...

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Manager .....MR. EDWIN GEACH.

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FLYING JORDANS

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 21.

HAVING reported under Saturday evening's date the latest news to hand through Reuter for this column, we now append our usual weekly statement of the American Crop figures, &c.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Week's Receipts	417,000	369,000	313,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom	182,000	143,000	121,000
" " to Continent	275,000	216,000	112,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,549,000	3,896,000	3,212,000
" Exports to U.K. "	1,942,000	1,930,000	1,111,000
to Continent "	1,078,000	1,105,000	939,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,130,000	873,000	1,906,000

Total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 18th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Total supply of all kinds	4,150,000	3,290,640	3,622,120
" Surats	60,000	44,570	147,450

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Stock in Liverpool	792,000	505,190	597,110
" London	4,000	4,000	6,360
American a float	500,000	367,200	434,000
East Indian "	1,000	1,000	4,000
Total...	1,297,000	877,390	1,041,410
Price of Mid. Americans	3 1-32d.	3 1-4d.	4 7-16d.
" Good Bhowaugger	2 18-32d.	2 25-32d.	3 25 32d.
Difference	15-32d.	15-32d.	21-32d

The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office,	Dec.	Rs. 155,903
" " Branches	Inc.	" 2,64,872
Other "	Inc.	" 55,01,025
Government Securities	Inc.	" 22,889
Other authorised "	Dec.	" 500
Loans	Inc.	" 16,28,635
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	" 10,76,823
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	" 28,611
Cash	Inc.	" 29,87,958

The material increase of 29 3-4 lakhs in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay last week brought it to over 209 1-4 lakhs, as against 179 1-2 lakhs at the end of the preceding week with a falling off of 49 1-4 lakhs. From Public Deposits at the Head Office there were withdrawals amounting to 1 1-2 lakhs, but at the Branches there was an addition of 2 1-2 lakhs. Private Deposits were augmented to the extent of 55 lakhs, and Loans to that of 16 1-4 lakhs. Bills Discounted and Purchased were 10 3-4 lakhs more, Balances with other Banks over 1-4 lakh, and Government Securities just under 1-4 lakh.

COTTON.—Prices are steady in our local market, forward quotations being Rs. 147 per candy for Broach, for March delivery; Rs. 128 for "Good" Bhownugger, for May; and Rs. 121 1-2 for "Fully Good" Bengal, January delivery. Exporters bought only 200 bales today; and the Mills took 100 bales Bhushawar at Rs. 131 1-2, 50 Poolgaum at Rs. 134, 200 Khangaum at Rs. 132, 100 Akola at Rs. 133, and 100 Karanja at Rs. 131 per candy.

The reports from the districts received this morning by wire advise that the weather is bright and seasonable throughout, and where cotton picking is not yet general the cotton plants are flourishing, in flower, and showing bolls. At Khangaon the food-grains need rain, but in the other districts they are doing well.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,710	bales.
Wheat	5,286	cwts.
Linseed	4,706	"
Rapeseed	745	"
Gingellyseed	10,814	"
Poppyseed	669	"
Rice	1,384	"

EXCHANGE.—Opened steady in tone at 1s 3 29-32d for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-32d for three months' sight credits. For Telegraphic and Demand 1s. 3 15-16d soon afterwards became obtainable, and there was a small enquiry. Mercantile Bills were reported placed to some extent at 1s. 4 3-32d., after which 1s. 4 1-8d. was the best available. The market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 29-32 to 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-8d.	"
Francs	1'70 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—To-day rates have been steady at 93 11-16 for 3 1-2 per Cents, for both Money and Account: for Threes 84 1-4, nominal, was named.

SHARES.—Currimbhoy and Manockjee Petit Mills have advanced Rs. 15 each; China and Hindustan Rs. 10 each; Colaba Land and Mill have declined Rs. 5; Sind Press are Rs. 10 lower.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 19th November, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 11th November, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 11. Rs.	Nov. 19. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Funds	74,00,000	74,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	.....	.....
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,58,980	49,33,077
Do. do. at Branches	29,67,799	32,32,671
Other Deposits	233,28,675	318,29,700
Post Bills	10,914	11,054
Credits, undrawn	19,37,374	22,13,010
Rs...	537,33,742	596,19 512
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	93,02,853	93,25,542
Other authorised Securities	34,80,759	34,80,259
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	53,07,739	54,49,118
Loans do. do.	109,66,208	125,94,843
Bills Discounted and purchased	61,61,560	72,38,383
Dead Stock	4,15,355	4,15,355
Stamps and Stationery	21,564	21,539
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	1,27,787	1,56,398
Cash	179,50,117	209,38,075
Rs...	537,33,742	596,19,512

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 15th November, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 8th November, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 8. Rs. A. P.	Nov. 15. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000 0 0	88,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,94,33,2 90 4 3	1,75,40,220 2 2
Other Deposits, &c.	5,12,49,914 1 11	5,31,50,311 9 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,04,803 9 9	3,23,014 12 7
Sundries	26,69,435 4 3	26,81,790 6 11
Rs.	10,26,07,371 4 2	10,25,45,385 15 11
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	60,06,425 0 0	61,12,312 0 0
Other authorised Invtmts.	69,37,834 0 0	69,75,844 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,51,85,231 10 3	1,56,92,084 13 3
Accounts of Credit do.	1,83,47,880 6 5	1,81,31,753 15 0
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,87,78,076 4 1	1,93,05,296 15 4
Balances with other Banks	4,90,735 9 5	6,50,619 9 4
Bullion	1,448 8 0	1,357 11 0
Dead Stock	13,12,029 14 11	13,08,243 6 5
Stamps	13,791 9 8	11,583 6 8
Sundries	15,25,573 9 0	15,45,385 14 41
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,44,17,745 12 1	1,44,80,320 6 1
Do. at Branches	1,85,33,796 0 4	1,76,17,589 13 11
Rs	10,26,07,371 4 2	10,25,45,385 15 11

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	10,170	Inc
Do. at Branches	19,03,152	Dec
Other Deposits	19,00,397	Inc
Post Bills	21,756	Dec
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	83,897	Inc
Loans	5,06,853	Inc
Accounts of Credit	2,15,927	Dec
Mercantile Bills	2,27,190	Inc
Cash at Head Office	72,605	do
Do at Branches	9,16,216	Dec

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 5th November, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 22,84,414 3 7	38,63,871	10	6
Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 15,79,457 6 11			
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	232,62,705	3	10
Bank Post Bills, etc.	1,03,741	15	1
Sundries	7,06,227	0	9
Total	369,36,545	14	2
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	39,05,788	7	0
Other authorised Investments	9,66,026	5	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	36,22,830	0	9
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	47,60,599	15	11
Bills discounted and purchased	76,90,747	2	6
Balances with other Banks	5,20,666	3	8
Bullion	6,429	9	6
Dead stock	8,24,366	8	7
Stamps	12,741	6	4
Sundries	68,886	7	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	223,78,980	3	6
	145,57,565	10	8
Total	369,36,545	14	2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.

SPRING—WESTON—October 29, at St Thomas Church Calcutta, by the Rev A Kitchin, M A, Alfred Edward Spring, Survey of India, youngest son of the late Rev F T Spring, M A, Vicar of Caston, Suffolk, to Irene Marie, elder daughter of the late Maurice Weston of Sheen Brighton, Tasmania.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HARVEY—November 10, at Amritsar, the wife of F J Harvey, Executive Engineer, State Railways, of a daughter.

DEATH.

SMITH—November 17, at Delhi, the Rev Jas Smith, missionary for more than half a century of the Baptist Missionary Society, aged 81 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1898.

Is there any particular reason for asking the momentous question "Shall the Indian Government ruin India?" The editor of the *Statist*, Mr. T. Lloyd, evidently thinks there is, and he has written the first article in the *National Review* of November to give his reasons for putting it. Very singular reasons some of them are. The editor of the *Review*, however, considers them valid and Mr. Lloyd's criticism convincing, being quite convinced that Indian questions are entirely at the mercy of Government officials at the India Office and their political figure-head "usually selected for his entire ignorance of India." That is hard on Lord George Hamilton who is told that the Cabinet which has just now more leisure than usual for Imperial questions should look after Indian questions quite above the competence of men, who being hard working and concientious, are just fitted for looking after purely administrative work. What makes matters worse is, that "the bureaucracy of Calcutta" are lost in the same moand, and having got into the habit of overwhelming the district officers with paper work, are themselves quite incapable of far reaching Indian questions, which are far beyond the capacity of the Viceroy's entourage as of that of the Secretary of State for India. If that was said by an Indian civilian he would be denounced as disloyal and compelled to apologise within a week on pain of being turned out of the service, and sent to the Andamans or the Ile du Diable. But writing in London the Reviewer can add with entire impunity that the India Office and the Governor General in Council approach every question—including frontier campaigns?—from a purely departmental point of view, and with the best intentions in the world; may if left to their own devices, take a disastrous decision which henceforth the honour of the office requires shall be held as a *chose juges*. That we are told is precisely the position we are coming to on the dull and repulsive subject of Indian currency. "Here we say is emphatically a case in which the cabinet has a duty to perform, and it is idle for us to call ourselves an Imperial people, or our Government as Imperial Government, if we and they refuse to fulfil our trusteeship of the Indian people." This is hard on the cabinet at a time when the greed of France at Fashoda, the aggressive insolence of Russia in China, the doubtful attitude of Germany, the possibility of having to provide ships and men to support the United States in her policy of expansion in the West Indies, the Sandwich Islands, and the Philippines, and in fine the general temper of the World gives ministers no rest. Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, and the present Lord Curzon were all on the sick list through the strain on the foreign office. Mr. Goschen owned that he could not sleep at night with the cares of the navy on his mind. Lord Lansdowne is spending anxious days providing for the defence of England against possible invasion. And they are taunted with having an abundant leisure which they refuse to bestow on the Indian people in their need!

Now let us see what the Indian Government are doing to work the ruin of India. Well the report of the evidence taken by the Currency Committee is such painful reading, that it shakes the belief of the editor of the *Statist*, who takes a pride in the Empire handed down to us by our fathers, in the generally prevalent opinion that it ensures good government to all who live under its sway, and promotes civilisation throughout the world. For look you; twenty years ago seing that gold began to rise and silver to fall in purchasing power, the Government of India pestered the Home Government for permission to adopt the Gold Standard. The request was refused. Six years ago another commission was called upon to advise on the question, and it advised the closure of the Mints, and they were closed accordingly. That is represented as a high crime and misdemeanour having for its result the recovery of the rupee to one shilling and four-pence at a time when the silver value of the coin is ten pence half-penny. The marvellous inference is drawn that this means that the people of India have to pay additional taxation amounting to the difference between 1s. 4d. and the 10½d. which they would have to pay had the Mints remained open. If that be so, then what shall be said of the reduction of taxation that must be seen in the fall of the purchasing power of the rupee in the previous twenty years from 2s. to 1s. 1½d., or even to the present rate of exchange? We know that as a matter of fact the fall in the value of the rupee, far from being a boon to the tax-payer, imposed upon him new and unexampled burdens. The writer ascribes the fall in the value of silver since 1893 to the closing of the Indian Mints. He has overlooked the fact that the United States repealed the Sherman Act under which large purchases of silver were made monthly in the fallacious hope of keeping up the price of silver. It had no such effect for the certainty of finding a purchaser stimulated production. Mines that never paid working expenses were kept open, in the hope that they might pay some day, and in the meanwhile the outturn could be sold to the States treasury, or at the worst be coined into money in India. The Herschell Committee was not composed of mere departmental blocklands. The ablest specialists in the kingdom were brought together, and they recommended that under the circumstances the Indian Mints should be closed as the first step towards the establishment of a gold standard. The editor of the *Statist* thinks the recommendation a mistake, and he is entitled to his opinion. But so was the Committee. He is very angry because no native of India was on the Herschell Committee. But the omission did not strike the native community as a grievance. The question to be considered required a knowledge of currency problems as rare in India as acquaintance with problems of naval architecture. It cannot be said that the Native Press threw much light on the question one way or the other. But it is a mistake to suppose that the interests of the people of India were not considered in this connection. The desire to avoid the alternative of heavy and even oppressive taxation was one of the strongest reasons for taking measures to restore some small part of its former value to the currency of the country. That was not robbing the possessors or receivers of the rupee; it was doing them a great service, to say that in doing this, the holders of silver, the possessors of silver ornaments were mulcted of fifty per cent. of their property because the rupee at its bullion value is now only ten pence half-penny shows an extraordinary lack of common sense. How would their position be improved if the rupee was depreciated fifty per cent. as well. Their position would be truly deplorable. When they turn their silver into rupees now, the coin is worth not ten-pence, but approximately one and four-pence. Why should they lament that they are paid in money that represents considerably more than the bullion value of their silver. If it be clear gain to the Indian people that their currency should be reduced to less than half its former value, then of course they would be still better off were it to fall to a third or even to a fourth of its par value. With a six-penny rupee India would have to pay double taxes or even more, if the machinery of State were to continue to work.

There is a school of politicians in India who hold that even a shilling rupee would be a blessing as it would make British rule in India impossible. The editor of one of the leading financial journals in England holds a ten-penny rupee would be a great improvement on that which at present obtains. He bids the Government take note of the fact, that Japan is becoming a formidable competitor with Indian products. But he ignores the fact that Japan like Russia and the United States has thrown over silver and established a gold currency. Why? Because silver is continually falling in value and is no longer a safe or even an endurable standard for any country that wishes to avoid bankruptcy. The opening up of China by British, Americans, Russians, French and Germans is represented as a new and fearful danger to India. The Chinaman is said to be a better man physically and industrially than the Indian, and the China merchant infinitely more capable and enterprising than the Indian merchant. And it is predicted that getting paid for their goods in silver fifty per cent. less in value than the Indian rupee, they will undersell us in England, Russia and the United States, as well as in the Far East. Before that comes about China will have followed the example of Russia. The United States and Japan have established a Gold Standard. Except some copper cash China has no coinage; she treats with precious metals and deals with them simply as bullion, merchandise like any other. That is an example that has no attractions for India or any other civilised country. The tears shed by the writer of this lugubrious article on the ruin of India, because in time of famine the native can only get the value of silver as formerly in rupees, are altogether wasted. We have just passed through a famine more wide-spread and affecting larger numbers than any within living memory. Did the people bring out their silver ornaments and sell them to tide over the emergency! Nothing of the kind occurred. The hoardings for the rains, or rather the rainless day, consist of rupees, and they were soon in evidence, being recognised by dates extending back into the early days of the Queen's reign. People who possess an abundance of ornaments have other resources which enable them to tide over a year of high prices; for that is in their better times what a famine is to the comparatively well-to-do. The day labourer, the man without property or credit, he has no ornaments, and he goes to the relief works. Of the writer, it may be said with entire truth, that "without knowing the wishes of India he is groping in the dark and playing with" the pigments of his own imagination.

THE Empress Dowager according to the China mail to hand yesterday, is not only "currying favour with the people" but also with bandits. Her Majesty is filled with indignation that litigants do not have that consideration which is their due, and that the decisions in their cases are most inconveniently postponed. She has recently heard that officials have been in the habit always to defer all sorts of cases brought to them days and months. They have, to supplement their laziness, instituted such places as houses of detention, houses to await trial, etc., in order that litigants may be made to await their leisure to investigate their complaints. Consequently many innocent persons have been placed at the mercy of the extortionate demands of runners and clerks, who purposely delay cases in order to bleed the litigants who approach the *yamens*. It is simply impossible to name in a breath, says her Majesty all the evils that have arisen through this delay in trying the cases of the people. Officials are to remember that the common people of small and limited means have no time to take up litigation unless forced to by acts of injustice, and for the officials to treat them with such levity and hardness is indeed unjustifiable and cruel. Then comes the turn of the bandits. Hitherto in all cases of summary executions of bandits, no mercy has been shown to any concerned. Her Majesty is now filled with pity for the poor creatures, and although they doubtless deserved their fate, still she is of opinion that some distinction should be made between leaders and followers, and that all members of a band of robbers when caught ought not to be executed to a man. Hence she commands the Grand Council, Board of Punishments, Court of Censors, and Court of Revision, to make a joint report as to what ought to be done, to show a merciful distinction between leaders and followers in a band of robbers or pirates when brought to their trial. She wants these men for her army, we are told, and wishes to have the people on her side in case the unfortunate Emperor should try to recover his own. This is the interpretation of the Empress-Dowager's edicts offered by the Anglo-Chinese Press. But it is quite possible that the Empress-Dowager is actuated by a sincere desire for her people's welfare. There is surely no sinister motive in her exhortation to robbers and brigands to give up their evil ways and endeavour to lead useful lives. The ferocity of such men, says her Majesty, is indeed cause for indignation; but again their stupidity moves her heart to pity. Such men, as she observes, are always active and able-bodied: they are never composed of the weak and incapable classes. "Now" she philosophises, "how much better would it not have been for these men to direct their activity and energy in farming and agriculture to get a livelihood, or, if not, they could easily join the army as soldiers where they could always have a chance of rising higher in social life by bravery and diligence in their duties. What a difference this, instead of being chained and confined in prison! Being sure of nothing except it be the loss of their heads! Such being the case her Majesty asks which of those mentioned above will give a man most advantages?

THE late Sir George Smyth Baden-Powell, member of Parliament for the Kirkdale division of Liverpool was secretary to Sir George Bowen, governor of Victoria during the great political crisis there twenty years ago, and has ever since been accounted an authority on colonial affairs. In addition to his Australian experience, he was in the West Indies as a Commissioner to enquire into the effect of the sugar bounties on which he reported in five blue-books. Thirteen years ago he accompanied Sir Charles Warren to Bechuanaland where he rendered valuable assistance, in its settlement, and subsequently went to Malta to adjust the local boundaries under the new constitution. Seven years ago he was appointed joint commissioner to report on the condition of seallife in the Behring sea, and later he visited and wrote upon the North Atlantic Coaling stations. In a short life of just half a century he accomplished much for the good of the empire, and his knighthood was a well-deserved honour. He was born in 1847, his father having been the late Professor Baden-Powell, of Langton, in Kent. His education was entrusted to Marlborough and Balliol College, Oxford. Having won the Chancellor's Prize Essay in 1876, Mr. Baden-Powell entered for a public career, and was fortunate enough to be taken in hand by the Colonial Governor we have mentioned. A man who has seen so much, and done so much, observes a recent writer of personalities, could not but write the inevitable and almost proverbial book, and hence our library shelves have been enriched by "New Homes for the Old Country." When someone in the House of Commons opposed financial support being given by the Treasury to the Canadian Pacific Railway—which someone else has called the "Dominion Government on Wheels"—on the ground that the country was buried in snow and darkness for six months in the year, Sir George Baden-Powell took passage to Vancouver from London and back, in order to give his reply to this charge. He showed that a Canadian winter is all sweetness and light, tempered by snow as delightful as crystallised sugar upon a bride-cake. He won Kirkdale division as a Conservative in 1885 by a majority of 1320 votes, in 1886 by 912 in 1892 by 977 and in 1895 by 1350. Doubtless the vacancy caused by his death will be contested; but there is little chance of a Liberal gain, so far as Kirkdale is concerned.

THE P. & O. s.s. Sutlej, with the outward mails of the 11th instant, left Aden for Bombay, at 10 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive at Bombay at 6 a.m., on Saturday next.

WRITING of Mr. J. N. Tata's proposal the *Educational Record* says:—"Mr. Tata's generosity is princely, and the value of his proposal beyond all price. Not only has he realized the inadequacy of those fortuitous combinations of incongruous atoms, miscalled here in India 'Universities,' and inflicted for no very obvious offence upon the suffering millions' of this empire, but he has, at the same time, come forward to supply a remedy. Nor is this all. The remedy is actually the right one, and yet Mr. Tata is no educationalist, but a mere millionaire! The uncultured man of commerce has rushed in where the hierarchy of learning feared to tread or at least went delicately as those who fear lest the ground be made too hot for them."

THE first of a series of lectures on Religion and the Philosophy of Religion was delivered last evening, by Rev. Dr. Fairbairn of Mansfield College Oxford, at the Wilson College, Chowpatti, before a large gathering of European and Native ladies and gentlemen. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University presided. The lecturer took up as his subject the "Interpretation of Nature and the Creative ideas of Religion," and the discourse occupied a little more than an hour. At the close of the lecture, votes of thanks to the lecturer and the chairman terminated the proceedings.

MR. A. W. STOGDON has been permitted by the Secretary of State to resign the Civil Service, with effect from the 31st October.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. W. CHALMERS having completed five years in the Remount Department, is struck off the strength of the 7th Bengal Cavalry.

LIEUTENANT D. J. MEAGHER, who has so successfully managed the Allahabad Dairy Farm, has submitted proposals for similar institutions at Lucknow, Agra and Meerut.

THE 8th Bengal Cavalry gained a brilliant victory over the 9th Lancers on Friday afternoon at Meerut, and thus were returned winners of the N.-W. P., Polo Tournament for 1898.

THE Nawab of Dir has taken extra precautions to strengthen his frontier outposts in the direction of Upper Swat, but the "Mad Fakir" has not yet ventured upon hostilities.

THE Netherlands Indian Government have declared Calcutta free of plague, and have withdrawn the prohibitive measures against arrivals from that port which have been in force since May 10th.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 29th October 1898 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1897 of 29,162 maunds with an increase of Rs. 19,727 in the earnings.

IN Calcutta on Friday, Government paper opened somewhat lower than the closing price of the previous day, but it recovered later and closed as on Thursday at Rs. 93-9. Exchange rates were unaltered.

THE examination at Lahore of candidates for appointments in the Secretariat offices of the Government of India and attached offices will be held on Saturday the 7th January 1899 and following days.

THE question of the composition, strength and number of the British officers of the Khyber militia is now engaging the attention of the Government of India and the military authorities. It will probably take some time to settle.

A FIRE broke out on the premises of Lieutenant Smith, R. H. A., at Meerut during the small hours of the night of the 16th, and among other property destroyed, one of this officer's chargers and a polo pony were burnt to death.

ORDERS have been issued for the formation of a new Military Works Division at once in the Khyber, to take over all the military works and fortifications which are now in hand. Officers are to be elected with the least possible delay.

A RESOLUTION has just been published by the Government of India regarding the Civil Engineers' Provident Fund. Members are given the option of having their rupee deposits converted into sterling either in the year in which they were deposited or in the year in which they may elect for conversion, but only on condition that they accept three instead of four per cent. as the rate of interest with retrospective effect.

MR. R. W. EGERTON, who has been officiating at Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, has proceeded whom on twelve months' leave Major R. R. Egerton, the permanent incumbent, having returned from England.

BANGALORE is evidently a fruitful source of plague infection in the *Madras* Presidency, the disease having now been carried to Trevandrum from there by some Mahomedans. All the necessary precautions, however, are being taken to prevent the disease spreading.

WHEN Surgeon-General A. A. Gore, P. M. O. of Her Majesty's Forces in India vacates his appointment on 1st December next, although nothing definite has yet been heard regarding his successor from the Secretary of State, it is understood that Suegeon-General W. Taylor, C. B., will come out to the appointment.

THE new B. L. equipment will be ready for issue this cold season to the Heavy Battery at Campbellporo. It is understood that this battery will carry out this season's practice with the new equipment, as much valuable experience will be obtained before the issue of similar equipment to the remaining batteries in this country.

IN the Public Works Department the following officers are posted on return from leave:—Mr. Fowler's Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, to the Ghaziabad-Moradabad Railway; Mr. Michell, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, to the South Indian Railway Company, and Rai Sahib Bhupat Rai, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the grant of the same gratuity as was previously sanctioned for the troops employed in the recent operation on the North-West Frontier to Lieutenant G. L. Carter, S.C., Commandant Kurram Militia and to all ranks of the corps who accompanied Colonel W. Hill's column into the Chamkanni country during the Tirah operations.

TWO men of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps named Isaac Angelo and Joseph Lewis, having been detected in using their Volunteer status to carry on an illicit trade in arms and ammunition in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, and having been sentenced to imprisonment and fine, a notification in the "Punjab Gazette" very properly subjects them to the penalty of summary dismissal from their corps. Angelo was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years and a fine of Rs. 800, or in default additional rigorous imprisonment for nine months. Lewis, who seems to have only aided and abetted, to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, or in default additional rigorous imprisonment for nine months.

A SERIOUS case of piracy has just been reported to the Port Officer of Cochin by the tindal of the Pattamar Mamoody. It seems that while the vessel was coming from Calicut to Cochin, with a cargo of rice, she was attacked on the 14th instant between Palliport and Narrakel, in Native Cochin, by six men in two boats, armed with big knives. On boarding the Pattimar these men demanded from the crew a portion of the cargo, and on their refusing to give it, their hands were tied together by the pirates and the vessel was looted. The matter has been referred to the Police Superintendent of the Cochin State. This is the second occurrence of the kind since the beginning of the month.

THE law's delays are proverbial; but remarks a contemporary it is generally expected that its procedure should be reasonably prompt in capital cases. There is a murder case, however, now pending in Madras which seems to be taking as leisurely a course as though the subject matter were a Hindu inheritance. In May last a Brahmin Sub-Magistrate of the Salem District was shot dead while sitting on the Bench, the fatal shot being fired through a neighbouring window. After considerable investigation a police constable on whom the Sub-Magistrate had passed strictures, was put on his trial for the murder before the Salem District Court in August last. The assessors found him not guilty; but the Sessions Judge differed from them and reserved judgment. After an interval of 87 days the Judge, a short while ago, duly passed sentence of death on the prisoner. Of course there is now the inevitable appeal to the Madras High Court; and there will be two appeals for mercy—one to the Madras Government, and the other to the Government of India: so that she condemned man may at the very worst be guaranteed a comparatively long spell of life.

THE operations of the Court of Wards in Bengal during 1897-98 were a good deal interfered with by the severe scarcity which prevailed in the early part of the year but the Government reviewing the work of the year concludes that under the circumstances the improvement in the percentage of collections is creditable. The revenue demand was paid in full by all the estates with two exceptions, but the payment of debts as in the previous year were less than the amounts provided in the schemes of management of the different estates the proportions being about 69 per cent. In connection with the arrear balances Government calls the special attention of its officers to the fact that the accounts of many estates show amounts classified as legally inadmissable or irrecoverable, and requires that tehes amounts shall be excised in order that the true financial position of the estates may be shown. Demands which cannot legally be made should not be kept hanging over the ryots of the estates. On the Tikara estate, for instance out of a total of Rs. 2,23,050 represented as balance outstanding only Rs. 1,59,402 is given as likely to be realised. The most important estate which came under the control of the Court of Wards during the year was that of Bettiah, the proprietress of the estate, the junior Maharani Janki Koer, widow of the late Maharaja Sir Harendra Kishore Singh, being declared disqualified to manage the estate. The total income of the Raj is Rs. 18,78,514. The largest estate released during the year was that of Kasimbazar in Murshidabad, after a successful management of 17¼ years, during which the rent-roll of the estate has risen from Rs. 2,94,564, to Rs. 3,54,974. In connection with the Burdwan estate it is noted that while the total receipts show an increase of Rs. 3,44,295, the expenditure rose by Rs. 4,70,282, about half of which was due to the expenses in connection with the marriage of the Maharaj Kumar.

A YEAR or two afterwards, Mr. Rider Haggard continues, Moresco was stolen from Newcastle, in Natal, where I was then living, and for six months we mourned him as lost beyond redemption. One day, however, the poor creature, consisting of nothing but skin and bones, with a dreadful hole almost through his withers, produced by neglected sore back, was found wandering about upon the farm. Subsequent inquiries went to show that the man who stole Moresco had ridden him into the Cape Colony, nearly a thousand miles away, and that thence he had escaped and found a path back to his home. The end of this horse, the most remarkable that I ever knew, was so pathetic that I will tell it. He was what is called a salted horse, that is to say, he had survived the horse-sickness, and it was supposed, therefore, that he could not catch it again. This, however, proved to be an error; indeed, my experience goes to show that very few horses are so thoroughly salted that they will not redevelop the sickness, generally in a different form, under conditions favourable to that disease. Moresco's state when he escaped from the thief in the Cape Colony was such that had he been any other animal I should have shot him. As an old favourite and companion he was kept and nursed, however, in the hope that he might ultimately recover. But 1881, the year of the Boer War, was a dreadful season for sickness; I remember that we lost two hundred pounds' worth of horses by it in a single week. At last the plague seized upon poor old Moresco also. We did what

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD ON BRITISH POLICY IN CHINA.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Lord Charles Beresford, speaking at a banquet given at Shanghai, advocated a commercial alliance between Great Britain, America, Germany and Japan on the basis of maintaining the integrity of China and the policy of the "Open Door."

THE SESSION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Nov. 21.

It is believed now at Washington that Spain will consent to the cession of the Philippines to the United tates against a monetary compensation of twenty-five or thirty million dollars.

PLAGUE AT DELAGOA BAY.

The Capetown correspondent of the "Times" telegraphs that a case of bubonic plague is reported from Delagoa Bay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

General Rundle has been appointed to the com mand of the South Eastern District, England.

OBITUARY.

Nov. 21.

The death is announced of Sir George Baden-Powell, M.P., for Kirkdale division, Liverpool.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 21.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Sutlej, with mails of the 11th inst., left here for Bombay at 10 p.m. yesterday, and the s. s. Arcadia for Colombo and Australia at 8 p.m. yesterday.

LORD SANDHURST'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, Nov. 21.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst and staff arrived here from Bombay this evening. His Excellency travelled by the ordinary mail train, leaving Bombay on Sunday evening, and was met at Ahmedabad by Mr. Silcock, Commissioner, Northern Division, and the leading officials at Wadhwan. Colonel Hunter Political Agent, Kathiawar, and many others were present, and a special train was in waiting to convey the Governor and staff to Bhownagar The town was reached soon after five o'clock, and his Highness the Maharajah, accompanied by his principal officers of state, greeted Lord Sandhurst as he alighted from the train. The state officials having been presented to His Excellency, a procession was formed to drive through the town to Panwadi, where a guest camp has been established. The route was lined with flags, and the whole population turned out to afford a fitting welcome to the Governor of Bombay. Every nook and cranny commanding a view of the procession was densely crowded, balconies were packed almost to danger point, and the variegated colours of the costumes, coupled with the evident pleasure and animation of thousands of onlookers, made the drive through the town a most pleasant one. His Excellency dined quietly at Panwadi in the evening.

LORD SANDHURST AT AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 21.

Lord Sandhurst and his suite arrived here this morning. The arrival was private, but a few officials were present at the station. Amongst them were Mr. Silcock, Commissioner; Mr. Mead, Collector; Mr. Fry, Judge; the Hon. Mr. Giles, Director of Public Instruction; Mr. Alexander, Inspector-General of Prisons; Dr. Bartholomeuz; Major Daniel; Mr. Oliver, Educational Inspector; Mr. Lambert; Mr. Wallingen; Nuggersheth Manibhoy; Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Karaka; Mr. Edulji Talati; Drs. Mody, Jamshetjee, Nanavati, and Kalianivala; Rao Bahadurs Lalshanker, Munsukhram, and Mulji; Sheth Cooverjee Dalall, &c. His Excellency made inquiries about the plague and was pleased to know that Ahmedabad was free from the disease.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, Nov. 21.

Major Boileau, R.A., has been appointed secretary of the Royal Artillery Institution and ordered home.

Lieutenant Hobson, J. Battery, R.H.A., has been selected for duty with the depot battery and ordered home.

Sergeant R. Chawner, 2nd Battalion Durham Infantry, has been selected for promotion to a commission as Second Lieutenant.

Lieutenant-Colonel Blest is about to be placed on half pay on completing his period in command of the 2nd Battalion Essex Regiment.

Lieutenant R. M. Yorke has been appointed Adjutant, 11th Hussars, in succession to Captain Harrison, resigned.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ORDERS.

Lieutenant Hoskyn, 3rd Bombay Cavalry is to officiate as Wing Officer, 9th Bombay Infantry.

Captain Hatherell to officiate second in command, 22nd Bombay Infantry, vice Major Kettlewell. Seconded vacancies caused by this promotion going to Captains Knatchball and Nurse, while second Lieutenant James, Border Regiment, comes in as Wing Officer. Lieutenant Cooke to be Adjutant, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Adye vacated.

Second Lieutenant T. C. Birke, unattached list, is appointed to officiate Wing Officer, 25th Bombay Rifles. Lieutenant Lielingston to be Adjutant, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Turner vacated.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sutherland arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, Nov. 21.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Mazagon left here for Bombay this morning and is expected to arrive here at noon on the 3rd December.

ADEN, Nov. 20.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Trieste, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 21.

Orient steamer Opher from Suez, and Lanch steamer Salazle from Bombay arrived yesterday, and French mail steamer Armand Behic from Marseilles arrived to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 18-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols 110 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes 101 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 115½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 61 9-16
Bar Silver 27 15-16

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the ank of England.

THE UMBALLA POLO TOURNAMENT.

LAHORE, NOV. 21.

Sirdar Jewunsingh of Umballa, has sold his newly imported Australian sprinter Cherry to the Kour Sahib of Patiala for Rs. 15,000.

Mr. Hyder's Arab ponies Peacemaker and Fresco, which ran so well at Meerut have been sold to the Maharajah of Patiala for Rs. 9,500.

As the Indian Polo Association is not disposed to give a purse for the Champion Polo Tournament, the Umballa Race management is arranging to give a prize of a valuable cup for the Open Polo Tournament to be held next March, and the Golconda and Jodhpore teams are to be especially invited, while Patiala is of course on the spot. This tournament will be the grandest ever held in India and is expected to attract visitors from all parts of the Empire.

The English team that has come out has brought out ponies that are ineligible on the score of height, but if the terms of the tournament are published early, this team as well as other teams would be able to equip themselves and put in sufficient practice.

HONOR TO MR. DULLABHJI VED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PALANPUR, Nov. 21.

Major Lyde, the Political Superintendent, held a Durbar this morning, and presented Mr. Dullabhji Ved, the Chief Minister of the Palanpur State, with a Rao Bahadur's Sanad. His Highness, the Dewan Saheb, Princes and Officers attended. In handing over the Sanad, Major Lyde eulogised Rao Bahadur Dullabhji's public services, to which the latter made a suitable reply.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. AMPHITRITE.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer Amphitrite, Captain Costanzo, due here on the 18th instant, arrived in harbour late last evening (21st). The delay was owing to this company having no steamer of adequate speed available to replace the Imperator which broke down on the homeward voyage. Among the passengers were Mr. and Mrs. W. C Hughes, Mr. F. G. Rimington, Mr. L. P. Russell, General and the Hon'ble Mrs. Waller and Mr. and Mrs. Bland. The passengers by the Amphitrite included some of those who sailed by the same company's steamer Vindobona, which sailed from Trieste on 17th October and was towed into Zanthe owing to an accident to her machinery. She brought the following passengers:—

Mr Assmann	Mr Mrs and Miss Posner and child
Mr Abren	Miss Preiswerk
Miss Bergengren	Miss Perlen
Sister Bertono	Rev A Pizzano
Rev F Braun	Rev N Pizzoni
Mr and Mrs Bland, and infant	Mr Erwin Pieper
Dr H D Buxy	Rev Reyland
Rev N Colle	Mr Russell
Mr A Duchwitz	Mr F C Rimington
Mr H S Davis	Mr Rosengren
Mr W H Dimmond	Mr and Mrs Schritte
Major C Ellis	Rev and Mrs Steer
Mr T Frerichs	Rev F Singer
Mrs and Miss Grossmann	Mr E Scarpa
Miss Grebble	Mr Strachan
Mrs George	Mr H Smidt
Hoobie Mr and Mrs W C Hughes	Mr Stardy
Mr Mrs and Miss Hand	Dr Schulte im Hofe
Rev W Heckelmann	Surgeon-Col and Mrs Trevor
Mr L W Hartley	Mr and Mrs Franzen
Mr G Herbert	Mr Trotmann
Mr R J Horsford	Mrs Talone
Mr Lang	Mr and Mrs Thorold
Mr T Linde and child	Rev Valentin
Mr Loed	Mr A Voigt
Sister Montano	Major-Genl and Mrs Waller
Rev J Maria	Col and Mrs A Wapshare
Rev B Mussare	Professor and Mrs Weber
Rev J Meyer	Mr Wutow
Mr A Maritz	Mr J F Woltgen
Mr Nylen	Mrs Zobel
	Eight Missionaries

PASSENGERS PER S. S. SYDNEY.

THE following is the list of passengers per s. s. Sydney, sailing for Marseilles, etc., to-day at 12 noon:—

FOR ADEN.

Major F R Newland — Mr Nalin

FOR SUEZ.

Mr F S Molyneux — Mr G E Watson

FOR PORT SAID—Capt Miller

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr Dwellion	Capt W L Maxwell
Mr and Mrs Eberhard	Mr W Stewart
Mr and Mrs Rvesigneux	Lt and Mrs Major and infant
Mr Derambure	Mrs Rayment
Mr Amat	Miss Auld
Mr Lasalle	Mrs Wimbridge
Major and Mrs H T S Ramsden, and two children	Mrs McMenemy and three children
Lt G H T Kelly	Mr J Martins
Col H Gordon	Mr R Thugwanlder
Major H Rose	Sister Aloysia
Col and Mrs W H Harrison, and four children	Sister Luire
Lt-Col and Mrs E C Kellie, and two infants	Sister Elvire
Capt H W Lowe	Sister Marie
	Mr Manel Sole
	Mr Pedro Vidal

THE BARASET OUTRAGE.

WHAT is known as the Baraset outrage was, after a protracted hearing, finally disposed of on Thursday by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Baraset; and taking all the circumstances of the case into account, it can not be said that the sentences recorded err on the side of severity. It will be remembered that while Mr. Mayston, Officiating Superintendent of the Telegraph Department, was out shooting at a small village in the Baraset last month, he accidentally shot a native boy, who was hidden from view behind some tall grass. The injuries inflicted were very slight and the boy, on being given two rupees, considered himself fully recompensed. News of the accident rapidly spread and some of the villagers, imbued, no doubt, with the idea that it was a favourable opportunity to extort a little money, set upon Mr. Mayston, dragged him to the village, about half a mile distant, tied his arms behind his back, and assaulted him. Eventually finding that their victim had no money with him they took possession of his gold watch as security for two rupees and allowed him to depart. This was certainly very brutal treatment, but the villagers did not see the matter in this light. They argued in their defence that Mr. Mayston having injured one of their boys, it was only right and proper that he should pay compensation. This plea did not justify the assault or the wrongful confinement, much less justify the villagers taking the law into their own hands. The Magistrate found all of the accused guilty and sentenced three of them to three months, one to two months, and fined the other two Rs. 30 and 25, respectively. These sentences light though they be, will teach the villagers of Baraset at least that lawlessness of this kind will not be tolerated, and that if they have a grievance against any one visiting their part of the country, the proper and only mode of obtaining redress is through the medium of the local police station. This case should also be a warning to Europeans who go shooting in this neighbourhood to report themselves in the first place at the local thana. When this course is pursued a constable is sent with them and all risk of a collision with the natives is obviated.—*Englishman.*

A CRY FROM THE EXAMINATION HALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I feel it my duty to support your correspondent "K" in his attempts to bring to the notice of the syndicate the violent defiance of regulations made for the guidance of the examiners. I am a graduate of the Bombay University of about seven years' standing. Ever since I passed the B. A. Examination, I have been a teacher in a High School, teaching Persian along with other subjects. I regret to have to confess, however, that although I have consulted about half a dozen graduate-friends of mine, and although I have sought help from the best Dictionaries available, yet I do not understand the meanings of the words referred to by your correspondent, to my satisfaction. It is left for your readers to imagine what the poor candidates may have done in the Examination Hall.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay Nov. 21. A.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 21th Novembber, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	18	10	a.m.	75	32
Teheran	21	2	25 p.m.	...	39
Suez	21	2	50 p.m.	...	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 21th November, 1898

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	..	...	2
" Karachi	...	22	...	6
" Madras	...	27	...	4

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE AMERICAN COTTON TRADE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.

As a New York correspondent remarks, the New York cotton trade is between the Charybdis of big receipts and favourable crop prospects and the Scylla of low prices and a possible future reverse to the crop. Merchants and manufacturers are timid about killing frost; they hope its general occurrence will be later than usual, for they fear that general and destructive frost atthe average date will have a very bad effect, as the crop unquestionably got a late start. For this reason many hesitate to take the aggressive on the "short" side. Yet the large receipts and the very favourable crop reports from many sections discourage buying. Moreover, old cotton merchants here in some cases take the ground that the warm and forcing weather during the latter part of September and the early part of October largely made up in many sections for the late start. Then, too, frost, even killing frost, it is contended, will not necessarily be of great disadvantage in every section; on the contrary, it is maintained that in many cases it will be actually beneficial, destroying the foliage and giving half-open bolls a better chance than they would otherwise have Finally, the big receipts are spreading the conviction that this is a big crop. True, the increase is largely in Texas, but if frost is deferred till November 1, the yield elsewhere, and consequently the crop movement, will also be large. Upland cotton, it is maintained, is all right now; cotton on the bottoms needs favourable weather for a little while longer, and then the yield in such localities will materially augment the total crop. In discussing the crop outlook here with well-informed persons no fact is more striking than the disposition to materially increase early crop estimates. One experienced observer, for instance, six weeks ago thought the yield could not be much over 9,500,000 bales; as the season advanced this was gradually raised to 10,000,000 and 10,500,000, whereas now this experienced merchant takes the ground, in common with many others, that the crop will be 11,000,000 anyhow, and under favourable conditions considerably more. In fact so confident are many old members of the trade that the crop is going to be a large one that they even go so far as to put it in this way—"With frost all over the South, and this all-killing frost, the crop will be about 11,000,000 bales." This with the big visible supply with which the season opened will ensure a plentiful stock of cotton. It is not believed here that the world's consumption is going to be much, if any, over 10,000,000 bales, and some think it will be less than that. The New England consumption will be smaller than that of last year, but this diminution not improbably will be equalised by larger takings by the Southern mills, which are gradually getting the whip hand in the cotton-manufacturing industry of this country.

The grade of cotton this season, however, is evidently lower than that of last year, and one reason why prices do not decline more rapidly is the competition among exporters for the good grades. The cotton is clean; even the lower grades are free of dust and of satisfactory spinning quality. Certainly no dusty cotton has been received here as yet. The staple is being rushed forward to the Texas interior towns with almost unexampled rapidity, partly because exporters want the cotton, particularly the good grades, and partly because it is well known that the Texas yield is very large, fully a million bales larger than that of last year. Some of the land in Texas has yielded this season as high as 1 1-2 bale to the acre, and the total crop of Texas, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma, which are counted as practically one vast cotton field, is estimated at as high as 4,250,000 bales. Texas methods of cotton culture are in advance of those practised in most other parts of the cotton belt; the small towns in many cases sell directly to the spinner, foreign and domestic, thus eliminating charges formerly paid to middlemen, and the planter in many instances now raises his own corn and meat, and can thus afford to sell cotton at a lower price than in former times. Meantime cotton is pouring in to the interior towns and the ports in increasing quantities. The quantity brought into sight this week is 567,000 bales against 440,886 last year, when the crop was 11,200,000 bales; and when the shot-gun and curfew quarantine at the South is removed an even larger quantity is expected. Frosts, even killing frosts, occurred in a few places during the past week, but it is safe to say that the crop suffered no material injury. To sum up, the prospects point to a crop of 11,000,000 bales, and without widespread killing frost before the average date, or say November 1, the yield may be larger.

Mr. John Charlton, M.P., having repudiated the reciprocity tariff list attributed to him by the Quebec press, British readers will be interested to know what the situation really is that the Anglo-American Treaty Commission will be called upon to deal with on reassembling in Washington on November 1, so far as the tariff is concerned. The British Commissioners have had to determine, as a basis for further action, the lines of commerce in which Canada can import from abroad with least injury to her own interests and to British and United States trade respectively. It is assumed that the imports least injurious to Canadian industries and most advantageously purchased abroad are those already so procured. Analysis of official returns prepared for the Commission shows the following to be leading articles to commerce only purchased by Canada in the United States and Great Britain respectively:—From the United States.—Cottons, manufactured and unmanufactured, and other products of cotton not otherwise enumerated in the returns. Machinery, sewing machines, typewriting machines, telegraphic, telephone, and other electric appliances, scientific instruments, cycles, cars, carriages, clocks, watches, agricultural implements and machinery, builders' hardware, tools, and saws. Cattle, sheep, maize, wheat, flour, fruit, canned beef, bacon, butter, cheese, and other products of the farm, gardens, and dairy. Boots, shoes, leather, hides, coal, oils, seeds, tobacco. From Great Britain.—Bleached cotton goods, printed cotton goods, jute piece goods, linen piece goods, silk, lace embroideries, needlwork, millinary, haberdashery, wool, woollen, and worsted piece goods, carpats, earthenware and china, spirits, apparel, and slops. Railway metals, cast and wrought iron, unwrought steel, tin plates and sheets, manufactures of other metals.

In comparing these classifications it will be seen that there is practically no competition except in cottons and manufactures of metals. Close analysis of the detailed returns simply confirms the statement. In cottons Canada bought from the United States for the twelve months ending June 30 last unmanufactured goods valued at dols. 3,961,586 and manufactured dols. 2,465,630, as against dols. 3,137,860 and dols. 3,12,6662 respectively for 1897. From Great Britain for the eight months ending August 31, 1898 cottons of all grades were imported into Canada valued at dols. 1,658,452, as against dols. 1,295,284 for the corresponding period of 1897. In manufactures of metals Canada took from the United States for the twelve months ending June 30 last to the value of dols. 1,220,168, as against dols. 2,676,772 for ths corresponding period of 1897. The falling off was chiefly in machinery, from dols. 1,708,623 in 1897 to dols. 51,752 in 1898. Cycles fell from dols 733,267 in 1897 to dols. 614,000 in 1898. In most other lines there was an increase. From Great Britain Canada took in the seven months, period ending July 31, 1898, dols. 1,435,548, as against dols. 1,975,573 for 1897. Cycles do not appear in the British returns. By far the largest purchases from Great Britain by Canada are those given in the preceding list of competing lines (and woollens and worsteds, in which there is very little competition), but from the United States Canada buys less in these competing lines than in others in which there is no competition with Great Britain. Some of the most important of the latter are as follows: For the twelve months ending June 30 last, Canada took from the United States coal valued at over dols. 9,000,000, maize over dols 7,000,000, wheat nearly dols. 3,000,000, flour over dols. 5,000 000, live stock nearly dols. 3,000,000, dressed meat and other provisions close on dols. 5,000,000 and fruit over dols. 1,250,000. These are products of both countries, in which there are exchanges depending on geographical and climatic conditions, Canada being a large exporter of these commodities as well as an importer at various localities and seasons, according to local condition. Canada's only large purchases from Great Britain beyond cottons and metals were for the periods already given, woollen goods dols. 803,551 and worsted goods dols. 1,810,453. There was no other classification reaching dols 1,000,000.

Summing up, it will be seen that Canada can safely concede reciprocity treatment to the United States without injuring British trade, except in cottons and manufactures of metals, in return for corresponding benefits for her own productions in the markets of the United States. The belief here is that under such an arrangement there would be an enormous permanent increase of Canada's purchases from the United States and in the volume of trade between the two countries. As regards the metals, the imports into Canada from the United States and from Great Britain are so grouped in the returns from the two countries that comparisons in detail cannot be made with precision. In the case of the United States the articles are thus summarised:—Builders' hardware, saws and tools, sewing machines, and other machinery. Related to these are instruments for scientific purposes and telegraph, telephone, and other electric appliances. Although railway metals are bought in the United States for Canada they do not appear in the returns. From Great Britain the iron and steel imports are classified as follow.:—Cutlery, pig iron, bar, bolt rod iron, railroad iron, hoops, sheet and boiler iron, armour plates, galvanised sheets, tin plates and sheets, cast and wrought iron, unwrought steel, lead pigs, and unwrought tin. It is assumed that in the event of any reciprocal concessions being arranged the American Commissioners will require pledges that Americans shall participate equally in any discriminations Great Britain may hereafter make in favour of Canada. This would cover such articles as the United States and Canada produce in common as for example the various products of the Eastern States and Ontario now finding their way into Great Britain, agricultural implements and machinery, telegraphic and electric appliances, manufactured products, of lumber wheat, maize, oats, barley, beef, bacon, hams, pork, butter, cheese, fruits, horses, cattle, sheep, swine and so forth.

Following the recent falling off in the output of pig iron in the United States, which became definitely observable in June last, and appears to have culminated in August, a renewed expansion seems now to be in progress, though the large figures of March and May have not yet been again attained. The official returns showing the number of furnaces in blast at the beginning of the present month give a total of 192 active furnaces, with a weekly output capacity of 215,635 tons, as against 186 furnaces and 213,043 tons on September 1, and 187 furnaces producing 206,777 tons per week on August 1. On May 1 the figures were 194 furnaces with an output capacity of 234,163 tons per week, and on March 1 they were 193 furnaces with an output of 234,430 tons per week. the record figures in the history of the industry. But even the figures for October 1 are extremely large compared with anything recorded prior to the current year, with the exceptions of December and November, 1895, when they were about equalled.

The port of New York seems to be recovering its former share of the export trade in grain, which for a time it seemed to be losing in consequence of the differential rates in favour of the more southern ports of the United States. The Erie Canal system appears to have latterly been influential in restoring the balance, and indeed in compelling the railway companies to put New York on a more equal footing with the rival ports. "The effort of the railroads to maintain differentials against New York," the "Commercial Bulletin" of that port remarks, "would probably have been successful, but for the competition of the canal. This we must presume was recognised by the railroads leading to ports south of us, which were deeply interested in the maintenance of these differentials, which got a large increase of traffic during the brief period when the differentials were enforced, and which would have found means to keep the more northern roads to their agreement had it been merely a question of the distribution of the grain among the roads. Unfortunately for them, an effort of the New York roads to maintain grain rates would have diverted the grain to the canal instead of to the Philadelphia and Baltimore roads, and this explains the fact, illustrated with peculiar force by figures just published, that when the railroads compete with each other for business the port of New York gets its full share of export grain; when they do not compete New York loses and the ports south of it gain.

The comparisons of last month with September, 1897, show this clearly enough, but the comparison becomes more striking when we go back two year further, for in 1895 the railroads were competing with each other; the Joint Traffic Association stopped this in 1896, but in 1897 the railroads resumed competition. The results are easily traced in the percentage which New York got of the aggregate exports, giving corn (maize) and wheat in bushels, the total breadstuffs in values. In nine months of 1895 New York exported very nearly one-third of all the wheat; in nine months of 1896 New York exported less than 26 per cent. of it; in nine months of 1897 about the same, and in the past 9 months more than 34 per cent. of it. Of corn (maize), New York exported more than one-third in nine months of 1895, less than one-sixth in 1896, about the same fraction in 1897, and one-fifth in the past nine months. Of all breadstuffs one-third in value went out of this port in nine months of 1895, a trifle more than 28 per cent. in 1896, nearly 30 per cent. in 1897, and one-third again in the past nine months." Comparing the nine months of the current calendar year with the same period last year, it appears that there has been an increase of 9,000,000 bushels in the exports of maize this year from the whole country, and that the increase from New York alone was 8,000,000 bushels. The increase in the exports of wheat has been 33,000,000 bushels from the whole country, and very nearly half of this increase was sent from New York.

Canadian mail advices intimate that trade at Montreal has latterly been adversely affected by unseasonable weather. A temporary stimulus to the demand for heavy goods had been given by a spell of sharp frost but the demand had speedily been checked by a return of milder weather. Meanwhile the shipping business of the port had been very active in consequence of the approach of the close of navigation; the movement of freight had, indeed, recently been larger than at any previous period in the history of the port. The railways had been fully employed in transportation to the port, and steamer space was being eagerly sought for. Prices in all branches of trade were being well maintained. Money was in more active demand. Business had been brisk also at Toronto except as regarded heavy goods for winter use, the offtake of which had been checked by the comparative mildness of the season so far. Cold weather was generally desired in trade circles. The reports from Winnipeg seem less encouraging, the deliveries of wheat having latterly been small; the slowness of remittances from provincial points was a subject of complaint and the bank clearances showed a large decrease. A certain amount of depression had been caused by reports of damage by rainstorms to the wheat crops.

Two noteworthy features in the industrial history of the United States in recent years are the decline in new railway construction and the apparently diminished importance of the railway demand in connection with the development of the iron and steel industry. This year there has been some revival in railway construction, but the figures fall far short of the annual additions to the American railway system prior to 1893. Up to September 30 the total of new line laid this year was 2,200 miles, this being exclusive, of course, of renewals, sidings, or doubled lines. It is estimated that the total addition in length during 1898 will reach 3,000 miles by the end of the year. The addition for the first nine months of the year exceeds the total for any complete year since 1893, when 2,635 miles were added to the network. Last year the addition was 1,880 miles, in 1896 1,848 miles, in 1895 1,728 miles, and in 1894 1,948 miles. During the period from 1879 to 1892 from 5,000 to 8,000 miles represented the usual annual additions; a maximum of 13,000 miles of new railway was reached in 1887, and in 1892 the total addition was upwards of 11,500 miles. Of course with the continued extension of the railway system of the United States the demand for railway metals mer ly for renewals must constantly tend to expand, and must thus compensate largely for the falling off in the demand merely for new construction. The total length of the American railway system is now upwards of 183,000 miles, and the annual demand for renewals, additional sidings, and so on for such an enormous extent of permanent way may well be very important in comparison with the demand for two or three thousand miles of absolutely new lines. But, allowing for this, the great expansion of the American output of iron and steel seems to indicate that other demands for iron and steel in the United States have become more important in the aggregate than even the railway demand.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL Dixon, Commanding, the 2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, will be placed on half pay on the 3rd December on completing four years in command of the Battalion. It is understood that Colonel Dixon refused a year's extention recently offered him.

42nd Gurkha Rifles—Lieutenant Strange to be Adjutant, vice Captain James vacated. Lieutenant Norie to be Quarter Master vice Strange.

2-1st Gurkha Rifles.—Captain Lang, 1-1st Gurkha rifles to be officiating Wing Commander vice Lieutenant-Colonel Powell, officiating as 2nd-in-comand.

1-2nd Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant Villiers Stuart, 21st Madras Poineers, to be officiating Wing Officer.

10th Bombay Light Infantry.—Lieutenant Hill to be Adjutant vice, Captain Britten vacated.

2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.—Major Macdonald, 2nd-in-coummand, 3rd Infantry, to be officiating Commandant, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Welchman on leave.

The undermentioned officers have passed their examination and tactically fitted for promotion to the rank of substantive Lieutenant Colonel:—Major De Jersey, Royal Artillery; Major Owen, 21st Lancers.

Major Leslie, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, has passed the examination and is tactically fitted for appointment to the permanent command of a native regiment.

Military works Department.—The posting of Lieutenant Joly de Lotbiniere to the Madras Command is cancelled.

The following officers who attended the School of Musketry, Deolali, have been awarded certificates as shown against their names:—Extra certificates, 2nd Lieutenant Grartee, Shropshire Light Infantry, 903, marks; Lieutenant Macnaghten, Royal Fusiliers, 893; Lash, Staff Corps, 879 Godbold, Manchester Regiment, 846; Taylor, Yorkshire Light Infantry 840; Phelps, Derbyshire Regiment, 809; Captain Marsh, Border Regiment 80. The following were awarded the ordinary certificate Robb, Durham Light Infantry Menicle, Staff Corps, Luard, Shropshire Infantry Searle-Staff Corps, Wilson, South Lancashire Regiment.

The name of Lieutenant-Colonel Chalmers has been removed from the list of officers in the 7th Bengal Cavalry as he has been employed out side the regiment since 1892.

Major G. B. Russell and Lieutenant O'Grady, Royal Army Medical Corps, come out shortly for a tour of service in this country and are posted to the Punjab and Bengal Commands respectively. Veterinary-Major Crawford and Veterinary-Lieutenant W. A. Wood also come out shortly for a tour of Indian service.

The following apppointments are made:—

16th Bengal Infanty:—Captain Dodgson, 2nd Bengal Light Infantry, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Major Harris, appointed Commandant, 2nd Bengal Light Infantry.

9th Bombay Infantry:—Lieutenant Haworth, 2nd Bombay Lancers, to be officiating Wing officer.

1st Lancers Hyderabad Contingent.—Captain A. A. Jones to be 2nd-in-Command, *pro tem* vice McSwiney seconded Captain Morris to move up in grade succession. Captain Humfrey to be Squadron Commander *pro tem*, vice Morris and to remain seconded whilst employed with the 5th Lancers Hyderabad Contingent. Captain Turmer to be Squadron Commander *pro tem*, and to remain seconded whilst employed with the Burma Military Police. Captain Andrew to be Squadron Commander *pro tem* vice Turner.

A GERMAN CRITICISM OF THE TIRAH CAMPAIGN.

THE October number of the *Journal* of the United Service Institution of India contains a translation by Captain H. T. Kenny of an article in the *Year-book* of the German Army and Navy, the author of which is Captain Wenninger of the German General Staff. The article is disfigured by many mistakes and it will be sufficient therefore to quote only the final review. Captain Wenninger says:—

"In a mountain war, where the character of the country and the customs of the enemy have such striking peculiarities there cannot be much talk of tactics or tactical errors. The giving up of the Dargai Heights on October 18th, the passive opposition of the commander of the 2nd Division to the orders of the Chief Commander on the 19th, and the premature frontal attack on October 20th can indeed hardly be justified. It may truly be said that the campaign was not brilliantly inaugurated by this introduction. Also it is hardly to be doubted, judging from what is universally acknowledged concerning the locality of Dargai, but that a timely, accurate and simultaneous attack by all subordinate leaders on October 20th would have struck a decisive blow.

"After the first and last opportunity was not availed of when there was sufficient room for deployment and the enemy made a stand in larger numbers it became a matter later on in the majority of cases of bringing as many rifles as possible in the front and this, where the front space was often barely 100 yards, demanded but little tactical skill. All the rest of the troops had to halt and wait in column of route until there was room, or had to march off to the rear, leaving it to the rear-guard to extricate itself as best it might. All that could be attempted was to mount and bring into position a couple of mountain guns. (It is interesting to note the moral effect of artillery against savage races in all colonial wars.)

"There is little to find fault with in the executive conduct of the Tirah Campaign; on the contrary General Lockhart's great energy and circumspection cannot be denied.

"The plan of operations, however, suffers from an inner contradiction. On the one hand, three entire columns were given a geographical point as their strategic goal, evidently because the combined opposition of a united hostile force was not expected: on the other hand, it appears that this possibility was reckoned with because the main mass of the available forces was united on the middle line of operation at Kohat, evidently with the object of a main decisive stroke. The concentration and transporting of these troops brought about a delay of fully four weeks in the commencing of the campaign. Through this the Afridis gained time to drive away their flocks, secrete their stocks of provisions and to organise their opposition, while the date of the commencement of operations by the English approached dangerously close to the time when the season of the year must interrupt a campaign.

"Without a fuller knowledge of the country and the information about the enemy which was to hand in September and known to the Chief Commander, it cannot be said whether General Lockhart made an actual error in having the wing columns too weak from the commencement. One thing is more certain; "the main column was at the least too strong by one half;" because with its inevitably narrow and deep columns of march only one division—and this scarcely with all its troops—could manage to march up and deploy for attack in the space of one day.

The giving of a large body of cavalry and field artillery to the Kurram Column was certainly a mistake (for other respects the week's march on foot of 1,000 cavalry is a good proof of the excellent discipline of the Indian troops); the peculiar features of the country could hardly come as a surprise to the English after their knowledge of its abnormal difficulties which they must have acquired during the two Afghan wars of many years' duration.

"A more accurate knowledge of the locality might have altered the case, but the staff of the Afridi expedition cannot be held responsible for the want of English staff maps and the consequent errors in the giving of orders and troop-leading. There must be some special reason for the districts of the warlike hill folk being left so amazingly empty on the map, for the region around Fort Kurram—which is further from the boundary—is for example filled in much more in detail.—It seems that English topographical work in Afridi and is a very dangerous business.

"Seeing that, with the acception of Dargai, there are no substantial tactical or strategical errors to be found in the execution of the campaign, one arrives at the conclusion that, taking into consideration the peculiar country and peculiar people which have been portrayed, the Afridi is not to be brought to book in the way chosen by the English even with the best troops and under the best leaders; and that for a raid on free-booters or brigandes in a mountain region one does not employ a locked up Army Corps."

"Had an inroad been made into the enemy's country by flying columns of similar strength—such columns consisting only of troops practised in hill climbing, such as Gurkhas, Gordon Highlanders, and Mountain Artillery, had such an invasion taken place simultaneously from many points and been made systematically and without relaxing the pressure, it would in all probability have led to the desired result.

"But best of all would it have been had the English, as formerly against Afghanistan, placed their *amour propre* on one side and purchased not only place but also, if it must be, the phantom of the Sphere of Interest, with a portion of the millions that the war cost.

Influential ministers and generals in England and India have already publicly expressed this opinion. Whether this view will prevail or whether in the spring the objectless raid will commence anew, remains to be seen."

ONE of the most wonderful recoveries on record from a wound received in action must surely be (says a *Daily Chronicle* correspondent) that made by Lieutenant-Colonel Slogget, R.A.M.C. This officer was, states Surgeon-Captain Jameson, shot through the breast and lungs at the battle of Omdurman, and reported dead in the casualty list. When, later on, a more detailed examination was made, it appeared just possible that life was not yet wholly extinct. Accordingly, the Medical Staff resolved to persevere in their efforts, and Colonel Slogget was treated by Lord Lister's aseptic method. The result was a most happy one, for in three days the wound had closed, and in a month the gallant officer had made an entire recovery.

MAHABLESHWAR IN THE OFF-SEASON.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, Nov. 19.

I HAVE intended writing you a letter from this charming hill station for some little time, but a lazy life is conducive to lazy habits and the letter remained unwritten. Mahableshwar in this "off"-season is simply delightful. This is the time to find the hill at its very best. There is nothing really interesting or exciting to write about, but all the same it is a very pleasant life doing the little there is to be done. First and foremost the climate is superb. The mornings and evenings are delightfully cool. The nights are drawing in so cold now that many people have begun fires after dinner, and a couple of blankets and a warm rug are only comfortably warm to sleep under. It is indeed a pleasure coming up here from the plains. What can be more pleasant to don thick English clothes, and go for a morning ride on horse or bike, or to go for a jolly walk. The air is crisp and frosty. The sun only pleasantly warm, and the scenery just as beautiful as any in the wide world. Nature has been specially partial to our little hill station; and traversing jungle paths, and making a tour of the points whence the trees have been cleared one can feast one's eyes, on panoramic views of great wild beauty. Here one sees hills and spurs covered with rich forests, deep gorges, wooded ravines and glades, and glens, rushing mountain stream and quiet murmuring water-falls. Some of the latter have falls of a couple of hundred feet without a break. Then how pleasantly selfish it is to turn one's gaze towards Bombay, and to think that there you are having it swelteringly hot, while we lucky people are enjoying a cool holiday on the hill. The soldier on leave wakes up to find his only duty is a morning ride or stroll, no parade, no orderly room, none of the usual routine. Yes, this is the place to come to for a change. One returns doubly fit, more capable to do one's work whatever it may be. The morning ride over and breakfast too, one can go across to the Club and see the daily papers, the latest English Papers, magazines and select books from a very excellent library. If you are young and energetic there is the "Sticky Court" open, and you can

and Captain Greig—they play three a side' One of the most enjoyable of the many enjoyable Picnics was the one given by the Governors' Staff to Pertabgahr. Pertabgahr is a fort eleven miles from Mahableshwar and is historically famous. Luncheon was eaten at the foot of the hill, and then the fort was stormed and explored. The view was delightful and grander even than from Mahableshwar. It is curious the different ways wonderful scenery affects different dispositions. I heard someone say that it made her feel "full of sentiment" another whispered that she felt "full of poetry"; another confided that she felt deeply religious—I moved on, I was feeling very hungry and wanted my tea!

Two of the staff had a capital time. They "biked" the whole eleven miles down the hill on their machines. The road is beautifully graded, and they tied branches on behind their machines to act as a drag and coasted the whole way down to the plain. They had no use for their brakes, no use for their pedals—they simply steered and coasted, and came along most comfortably. The rest of us were in carriages and tongas.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE FALKLAND ROAD MURDER.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee presided at the Fifth Criminal Sessions, which commenced yesterday morning. The first case called on was that against Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood, who was charged with having, on the 6th October last, murdered Jainab, woman, in the room of a house at Falkland Road. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Husain B. Tyabjee, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad defended the accused. The undermentioned gentlemen were called upon as the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. D. Lindsay, Foreman

Mr. D. K. Love — Mr. W. L. Shilstone
Mr. A. E. Moses — Mr. Fardunjee J. Fardunjee
Mr. Hassumbhoy Visram — Mr. E. F. Allum
Mr. A. H. B. Froom — Mr. Prasjiwandas Callandas

Mr. Lang briefly stated the facts of the case to the jury. The accused was charged with the murdor of a woman of immoral character, named Jainab, who lived in the upper room of a house in Falkland Road with another woman named Rahamat. A woman named Seeta lived in an adjoining room. Jainab had been visited by the accused two days before the day of the murder. He appeared to be working on board one of the P. and O. vessels, and on the afternoon of 6th October last, he and another Mahomedan went to Jainab's house. They had some food and liquor in her room. Accused afterwards sent his companion away, and he sent Rahamat to buy some beeres for him. On her return, which was about 5-30 p.m., she found the accused and Jainab in the room. Jainab then told her to go out, and she went down and sat about half an hour in an Irani's shop. On her going upstairs again, she met the accused on the staircase. He appeared confused, and said he was going to fetch medicine for Jainab, who had got ill. Rahamat, on going into her room, found Jainab lying in bed on her back, with wounds in her throat and abdomen, and the latter said her life was going. The knife with which the murder had been committed was not found in the room; and it was probable the accused had taken it away with him. He was arrested the same evening in a room in another part of the town. Some clothes, found in his room, were stained with blood; and under his pillow were found some beads which had formed a necklace worn by Jainab. Accused had made a statement before the Coroner, in which he stated that Jainab had committed suicide; that he pulled the knife out of the abdomen, and wiped it on his trousers. He said he had not committed the murder, and he was taken up by the police as he was sleeping in the verandah of his house. The jury, the learned Advocate said, would be of opinion upon the evidence that nobody else but the prisoner could have caused the death of the woman. No other property of the woman had been taken away. It was impossible to assign an adequate motive for the murder. Murders had been committed without adequate motives. Absence of adequate motive, as his lordship would tell the jury, would be no excuse for the crime, nor would intoxication be an excuse in law.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution,

Rahamatbai, a Mahomedan woman, said she knew the deceased woman Jainab, with whom she lived on the first story of a house in Falkland Road. A woman named Seeta lived in the room next to her. Witness knew the prisoner, who visited Jainab before the day of her death. That was two days previously. On the day Jainab died prisoner came to Jainab about noon with another Mahomedan. Witness was in the room with the deceased when the prisoner came. The latter ordered beer, and beeres to be brought, and Jainab ordered them. The panwalla him self brought them up, and then left. Accused then gave his companion some money and told him to get liquor, which was fetched. Accused then asked for something to eat; and Jainab ordered a hotel-keeper opposite to get some food. Nathoo, the hotel keeper, brought the food and was paid by the accused. Jainab, the accused, and his friend then ate and drank the liquor. They remained talking for some time, after which accused told his friend to leave, and he did so. Witness, accused, and Jainab were then in the room. About 2 or 2-30 p.m., Jainab told witness to leave the room; and she did so, and stayed in the Irani's shop downstairs for half an hour. She then went up and found the outer door as well as the inner door closed. Meanwhile, Seeta woman, who lives next door, opened her door, and witness went into her room and laid down. In about five minutes, Seeta woke up witness, saying Jainab wanted her, and a cloth-seller had come. Witness went and stood near the cloth-seller. She next went into the room and sat on the bed. Soon afterwards, that is about 4 p.m., she went to the bazar to buy firewood. On her return to the house, she found the prisoner was still there. He gave her some pice and told her to get smoking beeres. She accordingly left the house about 5-30 p.m. On her coming back with the beeres, she met the accused on the staircase and asked him where he was going. Accused said Jainab was vomiting, and he was going to fetch medicine. He appeared to the witness to be confused. She went up and found the outer room door ajar. On going into the inner or sleeping room, Jainab said to witness "My life is gone" She was on the cot lying on her back, and said the Mahomedan, who was with her, struck her and ran away. She had been wounded in the throat and the abdomen. Witness went and fetched a policeman, who took her and Jainab to the hospital. The latter expired before she reached the hospital. When witness last saw the accused, he was not drunk, but was in a middling state. A brass neck ornament which Jainab had been wearing, was not on her neck when she was taken to the hospital. A pair of slippers which accused had been wearing, were found in the room after he left. The same evening about 7-30 o'clock, prisoner was brought to the house and identified by the witness. A bunch of keys belonging to the accused was found on the bed.

Dr. Charsley, Surgeon to the Coroner, who had made an autopsy, was of opinion that the nail marks, of the deceased, on which he noticed a band. The must have been held by somebody's left marks were the marks of violence. hour, said while Rahamat had gone to buy firewood the cries of Jainab 5-30 p.m. on the 6th October last, struck, struck. She saying marlee, marlee, e, prisoner hurrying away. opened her door and saw the pr witness saw her lying On going into Jainab's room, her abdomen. She was in bed, with a deep wound in om, and told Rahamat frightened and left the roo observed, when she came what she ha witnesses were examined. During the day further spoy, deposed to removing one of whom, a police se gharry to the hospital she the injured woman in a ney. A companion of the expiring during the jour a fireman on board the accused's employed to the fact that the prisoner s. s. Sutlej deposed on the night of the murreturned home late on a visit to an uncle who der, stating he had lical police force. Firemen on was employe in the stated in answer to a question board ship, witness st not in the habit of carrying from the jury, wer ever seen the accused with a knives. He had ne knife

The evidence for the prosecution was not concluded when the trial was adjourned till this (Tuesday) morning at 11 o'clock.

FRENCHMEN ATTACKED NEAR KWONG-CHAU-WAN.

WARLIKE CHINESE VILLAGERS.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Hoihow on November 1 says:—It is commonly reported in Hoihow that on the 21st ultimo, some sailors from a French vessel at Kwong-chau-wan attempted to enter a village, named Ne[illegible]s, and their entrance was finally opposed by the villagers. The sailors came later with a larger force and effected an entrance. The place was soon retaken by a band of armed natives and the re[illegible] that the Frenchmen were confined in the port say for two days. Finally, a native military village arrived on the scene and effected the release officials besieged without the use of force. When of the Frenchmen left for their vessel, they took with the [illegible] one body of a man who had been killed, and the several wounded had to be carried to shore. The natives had nine killed.

At last reports, all was quiet there again. The report, coming as it does after a time of quiet and when several natives had gone there from here to establish shops for the sale of foreign provisions, makes the report a surprise, and attests to its truth.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following result:—

	Wards.	No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	4
	Fort, Northern	0	1	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	0	0	
	Chuckla	0	1	14
	Umarkhady	0	0	
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	1	1	
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	25
	Bhuleshwar	1	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbharwada	0	0	
D	Khetwadi	0	0	
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	6
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	
	Tarwady	1	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	0	22
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	1	0	
F	Parel	0	0	
	Sewree	0	0	6
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	
	Worlee	0	1	9
	Water Division	0	0	
	N.-R. & Unknown	0	0	0
	HOSPITALS.			
	Modykhana		2	
	Lohana		0	4
	Total	4	6	90
	Total plague deaths to date	22,007	28,164	
	Same date last year	9	7	106

PLAGUE AT SHOLAPUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly allow me a space in your valuable journal in contradiction to a startling statement made under date of the 17th Instant, saying, "there are nearly 20 plague cases occurring daily in Sholapur; the local authorities have issued orders to the inhabitants to evacuate the town." As a resident of Sholapur and one of the Plague officers, I beg to assure you that Sholapur town is entirely free from plague, and there is no truth whatsoever in regard to the local authorities issuing orders to evacuate the town.—Yours, &c.

GEO. CARTER
Mill Manager and Plague Officer.

SUMMARY OF CHINA NEWS.

THE political situation is somewhat disquieting and the meagre information filtered through by Reuter from Europe has had the effect of occasionins considerable alarm to residents in the Far East. It is generally agreed that French audacity has exhausted the forbearance of the British lion, and the activity of naval and military circles at home was regarded with pride by Britishers in this quarter of the globe. Rumours are prevalent, however, that not only are our relations strained with France, but that peace-loving Russia has joined France for immediate active co-operation against Great Britain. There has been extraordinary activity displayed this week by the China squadron. The British ships are apparently divided into two squadrons—one concentrating at Weihaiwei and the other at Hongkong. A curious feature of the situation is that the French cruisers of the better class have been going up north, avoiding Hongkong, and are mostly now in the Gulf of Pechili. The Barfleur, Immortalite Grafton, Powerful, Bonaventure, Linnet and several smaller vessels have been mobilized at Hongkong. The first intimation of the proposed mobilization was received on Sunday, by telegram from Admiral Seymour, ordering the vessels to be put on a war footing. The Docking of the Powerful was hurriedly completed, and on 2nd November, as soon as she came out of dock, coaling was rapidly proceeded with, and over two thousands tons of coal were speedily taken in. The storeship Humber arrived yesterday from the North. She will load with stores and ammunition as quickly as possible, and leave for the North to meet the fleet. According to telegraphic information received by the Japanese papers, the British Government takes a very moderate attitude regarding the political change in China, which it regards more an accident than a deeply laid plot against the principle of reform. The British Government does not credit the report that Russia is pulling the wires, and believes that as soon as the present excitement subsides the movement for reform will still proceed. Great Britain's motives in stationing marines in Peking is to thwart the ambitions of other powers. Japan sympathizes with the view taken by Great Britain. A northern contemporary says that the massing of troops in Chihli, apparently brought about by that dangerous tool Yuen Shik-kai, is intended as an impotent challenge to England, and a matter which should not be permitted to pass without some very definite explanation.

Lord Charles Beresford is to obtain two thousand Chinese to be trained under British officers. Details of the scheme are still wanting, but if it is correct, it is an important move. We hope it is correct, as it will enable the Chinese to defend themselves against the further encroachments of foreign powers who are less interested in the integrity of China than Great Britain.

A Hoihow correspondent writes us that on 21st October another serious conflict took place between French sailors and the natives in the neighbourhood of Kwong-chau-wan. The Frenchmen went to visit a place called New Village, and their pre[illegible] was resented by the natives. The sailors retired, [illegible]e back reinforced, and entered the village by force. The natives collected a large number of people with arms throughout the neighbouring country and vi[illegible]lly besieged the Frenchmen inside the village, where they remain for two days before they were released by the military officials of the district. The Frenchmen lost one man and had several men wounded. Nine natives were killed. According to the latest accounts, order had been restored.—*China Mail* (Nov. 5.)

THE ARCH-TRAITOR OF CHINA.

YUEN SHIH-KAI.

THE continued absence of news from Peking says a Shanghai Correspondent is suspicious, but it would be unreasonable to comment on the various reports, which in the present state of the popular mind are floating about, and any one of which may be true. The massing of troops in Chihli, apparently brought about by that most dangerous tool Yuen Shih-kai, is, however, a matter which should not be permitted to pass without some very definite explanation. Here the British Minister, who for some occult reason has been witnessing mildly the upturn of events, may at last find his opportunity for demanding to know what it is all about. Yuen Shih-kai is in the present position of affairs equally dangerous as a friend or a foe. It was through his officious meddling that the war with Japan was fanned into a flame, and now the darkest hour of China's humiliation, his ill-omened interference comes again to make confusion more confounded. China has paid already dearly for Yuen's peculiar services, so dearly that she might with propriety have relegated him to condign punishment; it is the curcial test of the utter incapacity for self-government of the crew who are hounding the Empire to destruction that this ill-omened vampire should again have the opportunity of sucking the blood of his country. There is little doubt that the muster of the troops was intended as an impotent challenge to England, and, however, we may hold in contempt its author, it is not consistent with our dignity to permit any more of these covert insult to be perpetrated in our very face. Far better would it be for the British Government to act than to continue its present weak policy. If we saw a man in the act of committing suicide we certainly would not be justified in waiting for a warrant to stay his hand, or for snatching the razor out of his fingers. China, or rather the faction momentarily in possession of the imperial Palace, is in just such a position, and Yuen Shih-kai is the razor she has chosen to commit the deed. It would be an act of justice and mercy towards China herself to restrain her hand by seizing her dangerous tool. Yuen Shih-kai is in fact an arch-traitor, he was false to his country in Korea, he was false to his sovereign in betraying his confidence, and how he would be false again to the Empire by plunging it into civil war. Let our government for once, if needful in conjunction with the States and Japan, take a decided part, and insist on the instant dismissal of this most traitorous of subjects.—*Shanghai Daily Press.*

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

HIS LATEST PHASE.

THE *Echo de Chine* of October 23 states that it ha received a very important letter, dated the 22nd inst. from Peking, giving the details of the visit of Dr. De theve and M. Vissiere to the Emperor. We translate this letter as follows:—

'It is extremely difficult to get precise information on the subject of the interview on the 18th between M. Vissiere and Dr. Detheve on the one part and their Majesties the Empress-Dowager and the Emperor on the other.

'The reserve maintained by the visitors, especially on the professional side, is easily understood.

'The doctor and M. Vissiere were received on the side of the lakes or gardens in a small hall at the two extremities of which they found the Empress-Dowager and the Emperor, both seated in large Chinese arm-chairs.

'The Empress had in front of her a table with a yellow cloth. She had the ordinary Tartar head-dress with some precious stones and pendants of coral, and wore an embroidered plum-coloured robe.

'The Emperor had in front of him a yellow foot-stool and wore the usual Audience costume and winter hat with a knob of plaited silk.

'After having saluted the Empress, the visitors, accompanied by Prince Ching, approached the Emperor, and Dr. Detheve proceeded to a complete examination of his Majesty.

'It is impossible for us to give the details of the examination and the results. All that we can say is that the health of his Majesty presents no immediate danger, and that he suffers chiefly from anæmia.

'During the whole length of the visit, the Empress followed with great attention the doctor's examination and seemed reassured by his conclusions.

'Dr. Detheve and M. Vissiere then retired and after having partaken of a collation offered by their Majesties they returned to the Legation.'

This letter is interesting as far as it goes, but it really tells us nothing we did not know before. The close watch with the Empress-Dowager kept on Dr. Detheve's movements is quite intelligible, but after all it is impossible to be certain that it was the Emperor whom Dr. Detheve saw. If there are one or more doubles of the Emperor in the palace, they would naturally be sufficiently like him even to deceive M de Vissiere who has only seen him previously at a distance seated crosslegged on a dais in all the immovability that Chinese etiquette demands.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

THE REBELLION IN CENTRAL CHINA.

YU MAN-TZE AND THE OFFICIALS.

THERE is talk at Chungking, Oct. 13, of further trouble at a place called Yochihsien which adjoins the prefecture of Hochou. Although I have no particulars, the report is likely enough to be true, for every one expects that the present anti-Christian agitation will go on indefinitely until the mandarins decide to fight Yu Man-tze and his followers The acting Viceroy Wên, formerly the Provincial Treasurer, has just issued a proclamation dealing with the present rising, and it is certainly a very unique document. There is timidity in every line of it, even the natives liken it to a mother patting a naughty child on the back, and pleading with it to be good! Yu is reasoned with, and indeed complimented on his former behaviour? Being a patriot he is implored to listen to good advice, lay down his arms, disband his followers, and return to his former inoffensive habits! Of course, if he doesn't he is to be severely punished. A more unsatisfactory proclamation was never issued; and the times demand not weakness or timidity, but sincere and strenuous action on the part of every official in the province. The new Viceroy is badly needed, and it is be hoped that when he comes he will adopt the only right method of putting an end to the present disgraceful state of affairs,

YU MUST BE DEFEATED ON HIS OWN GROUND,

but this is apparently just what the present officials do not wish to attempt, although it is stated that there is now a sufficient number of troops in the city and neighbourhood—many of whom are said to be anxious to fight—to annihilate Yu and his gang without trouble. Unfortunately the authorities still favour a combination of blustering speech and timid action, and so long as they do, Yu and his gang will be at liberty to harry and burn to their heart's content. There are said to be not less than 6,000 Roman Catholic refugees at present in Chungking and the number is likely to swell. No such brutes or devastating persecution has been endured by Christians in this province since Christianity was introduced, and all because the mandarins have neglected to do their plain duty—*N. C. Daily News.*

RUMOURED RUSSIAN AGGRESSION AT PEKING.

BRITISH VESSELS ARMING AND COALING.

A TELEGRAM dated Hongkong, November 1 says:—The day has been fertile in rumour. It is currently reported that Russia has been augmenting her force of Cossacks in Peking, and that she has taken this step notwithstanding renewed protests by the Chinese Government, and the remonstrance of some of the representatives of the foreign powers, notably Sir Claude Macdonald. Whether it is the adoption of a forward policy in North China on the part of Russia, or whether it is the French attitude in regard to the Soudan and the Egyptian question, certain it is that the Naval authorities here are displaying quite as much activity as the naval and military authorities in England, and if the present demonstration of naval and military force ever [illegible] beyond a mere menace it is at least reassuring [illegible] that our fighting departments are not going to be [illegible] ay surprise.

To-day, the Grafton and Immortalite were shipping explosives, and stores are being poured into the Barfleur and the other cruisers in Harbour, capable of enabling these vessels to keep the sea for a considerable period. The Powerful, which comes out of dock this afternoon, will at once begin to move inboard her complement of coal. Her crew were afoot yesterday over the Kowloon hills dragging machine and quick-firing guns, returning to the ship late in the afternoon. We hear that the Bonaventure, instead of proceeding from Manila to Singapore, as previously arranged, is ordered back with all speed to Hongkong, and that other naval movements are being undertaken pointing to a concentration of forces into squadrons.

We understand that the military authorities have also been adopting measures to put their house in order.—*China Mail.*

THE GERMANS AND AMERICANS IN MANILA BAY.

A NEW STORY FROM A GERMAN SOURCE.

THE Batavia *Nieuwsblad* publishes part of a letter from an officer of the *Kaiserin Augusta* to his brother in Germany as showing how close the Germans and Americans were to hostilities before Manila:—

'Just as we left Marivelles, to go to Manila again (3 hours distance) and cleared for action, the "Prinzess Wilhelm" and the "Kormoran" were also with in the same condition; the "Kaiser" with the Admiral was before Manila. The admiral had been informed by the American Admiral that he should send on board of any ship coming in, war or mercantile, an officer to control her movements. You can guess what sort of an answer Admiral Diedrichs gave him. The Yankee declared that despite the answer of the Admiral he should carry out his intention. We get now orders to run in 'cleared for action,' which would take three hours. Perhaps the "Augusta" will undergo her baptism of fire, it is a pity, we have mostly raw men in our crews; I hope I shall come through—if not God keep you——Perhaps it may not run such a gait, but we must be prepared for all. Letter temporarily closed. The case has dwindled to nothing. The Yankee has not done anything, not a pinnace, nothing moved. We ran in with the flag instead of below flying at the top, guns shotted, and torpedoes in the tubes, and quite slowly (8 knots) to give the Americans time. The tone on board was grand, everyone burnt with desire to go into action with the "Augusta" for she must be a splendid ship in a fight. It was in any case a moral surrender for the Americans over which we may be proud.

RUSSIAN RIFLES FOR THE CHINESE ARMY.

AN official notification from the Tsungli Yamen to the Viceroy of Liang-kuang reports that sometime ago the Director-General of the Russo-Chinese Bank, acting under instructions from the Russian Government, asked the Chinese Government to purchase 500,000 rifles at a cost of Tls. 8 each. Some of these obsolete rifles have already been delivered to the Chinese Government, but it declined to pay for them on account of the financial difficulties of China. An Imperial decree was then issued to the effect that the Eight Banners (of Manchus) were to undergo foreign drill. This was an excellent opportunity for the Russian Government to get rid of their rifles, and M. Pavloff suggested that the foreign drill of the Eight Banners necessitated the use of his rifles, which are of the latest pattern. It is also stated in a despatch from the Tsungli Yamen to the Viceroy of Liang-kuang that the Chinese troops had tried the rifles, which proved to have given every satisfaction, and much superior to the German rifles! The Tsungli Yamen has also asked the Viceroy of Liang-kuang whether it is advisable to purchase these instruments of war from Russia.—*China Gazette.*

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD AND PEKING.

TROOPS AND ENGLISH OFFICERS.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD has had one considerable success at Peking; the Tsungli Yamen has granted him two thousand troops to be drilled by English officers. This is a very notable concession, and these men may form the nucleous of a force which will in the future enable China to hold up her head again among Asiatic Powers. That our Government should thus encourage China to provide herself with the commencement of a reliable army is a proof that we are solicitous that she should preserve her independence. Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., as is generally known, were asked to specially facilitate the progress of Lord Charles Beresford in China, and in accordance with this request they designated Mr. Boyce-Kup of their Tientsin house to accompany him as interpreter. We learn from Peking, however, that on his arrival there our Legation considered that it would not do for Lord Charles Beresford to have an unofficial interpreter, and Mr. Fulford was designated to replace Mr. Boyce-Kup. A better man could not have been selected, if it was necessary for Lord Charles to have an official interpreter, though the change interferes slightly with his expressed desire to be as independent as possible of officialdom during his investigation of the situation in China. It is now to be feared that Lord Charles will be persuaded to take the Peking view of the comparative unimportance of the recent "coup d'etat," a view which seems to rule in Shanghai altogether mistaken. As Lord Charles was on his way from Tientsin to Peking, H.E. Hu, the Governor of Peking and President of the Railway, boarded the train and begged Lord Charles, of course unsuccessfully, to get all the Legation guards withdrawn from Peking. Lord Charles has now, with the cosent of the Russian Admiral, gone to Port Arthur in a British man-of-war, and he will soon be back among us, and give us, we hope, the benefit of his observations on the situation on the spot.

We cannot doubt that his visit has done good at Pekin, even if he has in his turn imbibed a fit le of the Peking atmosphere, and we may confidently hope that on his return to England he will be able to and will very considerably enlighten the Foreign Office, and strengthen its policy in China. We look forward with pleasurable anticipation to hearing his report of what he has seen and learnt during his brief visit to the North, and we shall be still more glad if he can assure us that Sir Claude Macdonald and the other Foreign Representatives are not tamely condoning the Empress Dowager's usurpation, for in the words of the *Japan Mail*, which, as it says itself, is not generally disposed to take extreme views of international questions, 'it seems to us one of the most pitiable things conceivable that the leaders of Chinese reform should be assassinated in cold blood and the Emperor torn from his throne, simply because they and he obeyed the instincts of enlightened patriotism, while the civilised Powers stand by with folded arms taking no steps to save the victims of their own advice and example.'

Meanwhile, it is satisfactory to know that the various railway projects that were in the air have not been interfered with so far by the 'coup d'etat.' The British "concessionaires" have obtained the right to build the projected line between Kowloon and Canton, and the American Syndicate have made the stipulated deposit on the Canton-Hankow line, and the necessary surveys are to be promptly proceeded with.—"N. C. Daily News."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" "also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clawnwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes 'as bright as a button.' It soothes the child, it soften the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE MELBOURNE CUB.

THIS race a Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 sovs. each, 5 ft., or 2 sovs. only if declared, with 3000 sovs. added. Second horse to receive 500 and the third 2½ sovs. out of the stake. (Closed with 142 nominations.) Two miles; was run on November 1.

W Forrester's The Grafter by Gozo—Industry 5y 9 2 Jno Gough	1
Messrs W and C Wilson's Wait-a-bit by Malua—Lucina 5y 8 0 F Fielder	2
W Bailey's Cocos by Abercorn—Copra 3y 7 10 W Delaney	3
Col S Campbell's War God by Cardine Hera 4y 7 6 A M Manning	4
W Duggan's Amberte 4y 9 11 M Harris	0
J G Clarke's Battalion a 9 10 R Lewis	0
G Gilbert's Merioolas a 9 10 J Sicely	0
W Forrester's The Chief 5y 9 0 J Barden	0
H C White's Clarion 4y 8 5 S J Callinan	0
W R Wilson's Elusive 4y 8 4 H J Morrison	0
S R Bloomfield's Catspaw a 8 3 F Guinane	0
T G Tait's Trappert a 8 3 lbs 5 lb pen S Willis	0
H Oxenham's Syerla 4y 8 2 H G Dawes	0
W R Wilson's Manfred 4y 7 12 R Walker	0
R Chirnside's Cordite 3y 7 10 J Anwin	0
J Rowen's Thunder Queen 3y 7 10 R Matson	0
J B Pearson's Mischief a 7 7 W Powell	0
R Wootton's Plutus 5y 7 7 inc 7 lbs pen E Crockett	0
H Oxenham's Longford 5y 7 5 J Sixsmith	0
I Foulsham's Massinissa 4y 7 4 inc 7 lb pen W Redfearn	0
Messrs Bardley and Orr's Dreamland a 7 2 C Parker	0
J Mayo's Toxteth 4y 7 2 P Marsden	0
R Craven's Woodlark 3y 6 13 F Kuhn	0
F Foy's April Fool 4y 6 12 C Cooper	0
W Duggan's Felissier 3y 6 8 W Cook	0
J Mitchell's Holster 3y 6 8 J Rogers	0
J B Pearson's Contrast 5y 6 7 W Burn	0
J Wilson's Relic 3y 6 7 V A Turner	0

As the 28 competitors settled into position at the starting post, Toxteth, Merioolas, Thunder Queen, Grafter, Elusive, Wait-a-Bit, Longford, The Chief and Clarion occupied inside berths; Plutus, Manfred (who was playing up), April Fool, War God, Cocos and Massinissa were centrally placed; and the extreme outside division, including Battalion, Trapper, Pelissier and Relic, was joined by Manfred, who was still the most unruly of the party. During the wait before the barrier went up a significant silence, denoting unmistakably the keen anxiety of the multitude, pervaded the whole of the enclosures hardly a sound being audible from stand, hill or flat, until the inevitable cry of "They're off" proclaimed that the contest for the thirty-eighth Melbourne Cup had commenced, Thunder Queen and The Grafter were about the first to move, but amongst those who also got well away to a generally good start were Massinissa, Elusive, The Chief, Plutus, Relic, Battalion, Merioolas, War God, Manfred, Cordite and Amberite, the last to leave the mark being Dreamland. Crossing the tan the leaders were Thunder Queen, Battalion, Elusive, Relic, Contrast, Merioolas, Cordite, The Grafter, Manfred and Syerla, the last two being Catspaw and Pelissier. Approaching the stand (the first half mile having been covered) Battalion's terra-cotta jacket showed out prominently, and as they passed the judge's box at a pace suggestive of fast time being made by those who could survive the ordeal, he led from Elusive, War God, Contrast, Thunder Queen, Manfred, Cordite, The Grafter, The Chief (who stumbled), Wait-a-Bit, Longford, Amberite and Cocos, Pelissier being still last. Leaving the straight, War God ran into the lead, and showed the way along the river to Battalion, Contrast, Thunder Queen, Elusive, Cocos and The Grafter, with Toxteth, Clarion, Manfred, Massinissa, Dreamland, Syerla and Wait-a-Bit bunched in the middle, Merioolas losing his place completely, and falling to the rear. The mile post War God showed clear of the field, followed by Battalion, Thunder Queen, Relic, Toxteth, Manfred, Contrast, The Grafter, Wait-a-Bit, Massinissa, Cocos and The Chief. Passing the abattoirs War God was chased by Relic, Thunder Queen, The Chief, Battalion, Contrast, Manfred, The Grafter, Toxteth, Amberite, Wait-a-Bit, Cocos and Massinissa. At the sheds War God showed no sign of collapsing, but held a length's lead of Relic, next to whom was still Thunder Queen, and then Contrast, Cocos and The Grafter, Massinissa making a strong forward move on the outside, which raised the hopes of his supporters. At this pressure the struggle round the last bend commenced, War God still leading by half a length from Relic and Cocos, who were together with The Grafter overhauling his stable companion (The Chief), and Wait-a-Bit coming with a splendid run, with Massinissa and Plutus next. When fairly in the straight The Grafter shot up to the leaders, and—apparently as the result of some crowding—Wait-a-Bit and Cocos were interfered with. With only a couple of furlongs to go, first Cocos and then The Grafter headed War God—Relic having cried a go—and as The Grafter, in turn, forged ahead of the Derby winner, his victory was loudly proclaimed. It was, however, not yet all over, for Wait-a-Bit put in a strong challenge, which must have troubled The Grafter but for the Balmain horse having to pull out to make it. The effort was well sustained, and a great struggle ensued to the winning post, which, The Grafter passed amidst tremendous cheers, half a neck in front of Wait-a-Bit, who beat Cocos by three-quarters of a length for second place. War God—placed by the judge—was fourth, two lengths behind Cocos. Plutus was fifth, Longford sixth, Toxteth seventh, Thunder Queen eighth, The Chief ninth, Amberite tenth, and then Relic, Battalion, Catspaw, Clarion, Contrast and Massinissa—who had died away—and Elusive, the last four being April Fool, Pelissier, Cordite and Holster. Time, 3min. 29¾ sec.

GERMAN INTERESTS IN PALESTINE IN 1228-1898.

UNDER the initials "G. A. S.," the writer of a letter to the *Spectator* gives some interesting hints on this subject. He says:—

Six hundred and seventy years ago, almost to the month, a German Emperor landed at Acre after a quarrel with the Pope, and in hearty alliance with the Sultan of his time. To-day William II. enters Jerusalem under conditions that bear a remarkable resemblance to those upon which Frederick II. conducted his equally peaceful crusade. Like William, Frederick had a grandfather of the same name as himself, to show himself worthy of whom was part of the spring of his youthful zeal. Barbarossa, by his march on Constantinople and through Asia Minor, had given his German subjects practically their first share of the interests of Christendom in the Holy Land and it is very probable that his grandson felt his example, consecrated by his death in Cilicia, as a motive to recover Palestine for the Cross, which it required no Papal or other authority to enhance. Of his own strong purpose and imagination he embarked on the Sixth Crusade. He was thirty-three a dilettante in many arts independent alike in his dreams and in his method of carrying them out, and very headstrong. In opposition to the rest of Christendom he conceived the daring policy of winning the Holy Land by treaty with the infidel. The writer shows that as a result of this policy Frederick entered Jerusalem and was crowned King in the Church of the Sepulchre while the Pope raged and put the Holy City under his ban. Frederick issued a most Christian proclamation, and protested his religious desire for unity and peace. The Saracens were enthusiastic for him. He won their love by many proofs of justice and tolerance in the towns ceded to him, and the curious spectacle was afforded the world of a Christian potentate reigning in Jerusalem amid the affection of the infidels and in despite of the head of Christendom. To know these things into wonder whether the present Emperor remembers them and is moved by them. His temper, though he springs from the more practical family of the Hohenzollerns, is remarkably akin to that of his Hohenstaufen predecessor of six and a-half centuries ago—imaginative, impulsive, egotistic. He has broken loose from the rest of Christendom, and has effusively proclaimed his friendship for the arch-enemy and persecutor of the Eastern Churches. While the other Christian Powers are forcing the Mohammedan soldiers from Crete, he is succeeding in a peaceful crusade, which appears to contain a more effective promise of religious peace in the Turkish Empire and of security for European missions and commerce in Palestine.

There is no doubt that that during his whole journey in Palestine he will be tempted, and very reasonably tempted, to such a policy. No one who has not visited the land can realise how much its present improved condition is due to German industry and the pure ideals of German Protestantism. With great appropriateness the Emperor landed at Haifa. It has been stated that his choice was determined by the proverbial dangers of disembarking at Jaffa. But Haifa in the same winds is scarcely more safe. Probaly the real reason for fixing upon it as the landing place of the Imperial expedition is that the neighbourhood is the site of a most successful German colony. Forty years ago a Swabian sect, called after the Temple, and holding the visionary, yet, in its results, exceedingly practical, belief that Christ will return to the Holy Land when the soil has been prepared for Him, settled a small community at Haifa. The result is to-day a bit of Wurtemburg on the shores of the Levant. There is a village with Swabian houses, barns and wine presses, Swabian waggons and oxen in the streets, a Swabian church, school, and inn. The slopes of Carmel above the village have been terraced with vineyards till they look like the banks of the Neckar. The new pier at which the Emperor landed was designed by a German architect, one of many to whom all over the land we owe the best buildings. The Imperial caravan came south by a new road of Jaffa. Before entering the latter it passed another Swabian colony at Sarona, where the thriving village and happy fields around contrast with the rest of the neglected land in a way that must have caused the Emperors's heart to swell. From Jaffa to Jerusalem the best inns are German. The Emperor goes tomorrow to Bethlehem. Upon his return he is to visit in the souther suburb of Jerusalem, another German colony; he will find German shopkeepers among the most respectable citizens of Bethlehem itself: and if he continues his journey a few miles further south he will find there the most flourishing farms in the hill country of Judæa, due, again, to German capital and labour. Similar sights await him at Nazareth, on the sloping moor to the north of the lake of Galilee, and at other points of his journey. He knows, to take another side of German activity on the Levant, how active and successful the German-Palistina-Verein has been for the last dozen years in exploring the antiquities of Western Palestine, and in surveying, under the very capable direction of Herr Schumacher the lands to the east of Jordan. These latter are immensely fertile, they are high and healthy; they were once the scene of magnificent Greek cities and a Greek culture that in the time of the Antonines excelled Athens and rivalled Alexandria. The Emperor will see all these investments of German labour and German capital in Palestine, all these possibilities of a "European future" for the country, and of a civilisation that could be as brilliant as under the Roman Empire.

THE PRESS AND FINANCE.

THE practice of the great morning dailies to confine the financial news to a bare record of facts and movements, with perhaps and occasional hesitating hint of a cause, is founded on experience of what can result when the practice is departed from. Notorious examples of the way in which the enormous influence which comment, not to speak of commendation or prophecy, on matters financial can be turned to the basest uses, are not wanting in the history of the greatest of newspapers. The position of these great morning journals is such that they can afford to contemn the bribe of

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

WITH the present critical state of our relations with a nation whom we may, unfortunately, have to meet and beat on the sea, the shortness of lieutenants in the navy has become a burning and vital question. We have been given many reasons why the lieutenants's list could not be kept at war strength during peace times, whenever the press has called the Admiralty's attention to this weakness in the officering of our fleet. Whether these were always reasonable and expedient we need not now stop to consider. The effect is that at the present time, when the war bugles may sound the advance at any moment, the fleet is deplorably short of that rank of officer which Lord Charles Beresford and other able and experienced naval officers have more than once, in their public utterances, declared to be the backbone of the British navy. There are barely enough lieutenants on the list at present to man and keep going the regularly commissioned ships of the various squadrons. Yet if war were declared to-morrow, the battleships and cruisers that would be disgorged from the basins of our home dockyards, to fit out and meet the enemy, would be crying aloud for this class of officer which the Admiralty could not supply.—

It is known that the French quick-firer has a more reliable mechanism than the German gun, and, as has been stated in the columns of many news-papers, the French have, during the past summer, carried out very exhaustive trials with batteries already equipped. The French quick-firer has certain features similar to the design of Vickers and Sons. A description of this firm's 12 1-2 pounder quick firing horse artillery gun and mounting is given in the Journal of the Royal United Service Institution for August. The system may be briefly described thus. The mounting consists mainly of the following parts—namely, the trail, the top carriage, the hydraulic buffer, and the wheels and axle tree. All parts of the mounting are free to recoil except the hydraulic buffer, which is placed between the outside plates of the trail. The front end of the bufferpiston is fixed to the front end of the mounting; and to the rear end of the buffer is attached a strong spade. On firing, the spade is forced into the ground, thereby arresting all movement of the buffer rearwards, but the trail being free to move forces the piston-rod into the hydraulic buffer thereby displacing the liquid and at the same time compressing a powerful spring. After the energy of the recoil has been absorbed, the power stored up in the spring serves to run the gun forward into the firing position again. The gun itself rests in a "top carriage" which is pivoted to the front part of the trail, so that it can be trained 3 deg. each way without moving the trail. The French have, so to speak, kept their quick-firer under lock and key, and it has been said that so far the officers and men of the batteries so armed are not in the secret of the system. It is difficult to credit this statement, unless the "personnel" of the batteries are prohibited from cleaning the guns, for the care and preservation of ordnance necessitates those who perform this duty having free access to the various parts of the mechanism.

When Lord Charles Beresford visited Toulon the French fleet was in a formidable condition of readiness, and the complete state of that great arsenal, regarded as a naval base, affected him so powerfully that he is credited with proclaiming aloud his conviction that if war were declared between France and Great Britain the true policy for the British admirals in the Mediterranean was to clear out of it as fast as they could, to take refuge, so to speak, under the guns of Gibraltar, there to await reinforcements from England and to prepare for a naval campaign with the French for the recovery of the Mediterranean from the Straits to the shores of the Levant. But in some degree, in consequence, perhaps, of his earnest representations, there has been a considerable change effected on our side in the strengthening of our naval forces in that important sea, and there will be no reason to dread the result of an actual naval war covering the whole of the seaboard from Alexandria westwards. Malta is now, we are assured, better provided with all that a fleet would need than it was at the time Lord Charles Beresford beheld those terrible mountains of coal, array of crews, and equipments for the French fleet at Toulon. There is no British admiral who, looking at the vessels available for service, would be at all uneasy at the prospect of a sudden war with France.

The extraordinary activity at the French ports and local stations, says a service paper is, of course, very closely related to the strained conditions which have arisen out of the adventure of Major Marchand. On all hands we hear of most energetic preparations, to which, however, we would not assign greater significance than belongs to precautionary measures. We give elsewhere the stations of the French fleet at the present time, from which it will at once be seen that the ships in reserve are mostly antiquated and of no great fighting value. Our list does not include torpedo-boats in reserve and attached to the mobile defences, and it takes no account of the gunboats, of which, though some are modern and efficient, the great majority, as the Marine Francaise lately said, are well fitted to become objects in a naval museum.

The squadron of Vice-Admiral Sallandrouze de Lamornaix in the Channel is composed of the olden type of battleships just brought, some of them in an incomplete state, from the Mediterranean. He is a capable and energetic officer, and has a good second in Rear-Admiral de Kerveregain, whose successor, however, in the person of Rear-Admiral, Touchard, has been nominated. There is talk, according to the *Echo de Paris*, of commissioning a reserve squadron in the Channel, which would consist of the reconstructed Requin and Furieux, with some other old vessels of their date. Admiral Fournier, the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, has a more formidable squadron, but three of the battle-ships have been assigned to the work of training, an arrangement that finds no favour in the French Navy. The name of Admiral Maigret is named for the command of a reserve squadron which would consist of the Colbert, Richelieu, Trident, and other old vessels.

While these things are going on France is afflicted by a new Cabinet crisis, and it is uncertain how ministerial changes may affect naval policy, which has ever suffered from instability of direction. The "Moniteur de la Flotte," while admitting that political developments affect the fleet in the direction of greater vigilance and activity, to omit which would be inexcusable, points out that the changes made by M. Lockroy would account for a good deal of the stir at the dockyards. His dissatisfaction with the state of the personnel when he visited the ports was such, we are told, that he borrowed a certain number of men from the infantry and artillery pending the sanction of the Chamber which was to make his action regular. The purpose is to have a sufficiency of fighting men at command. For the same reason the three battalions which the naval department had detached at Paris have been recalled, two to Brest and one to Cherbourg.

Neither is the arrival of bodies of seamen gunners at the northern ports surprising, says the *Moniteur*, for the training course at the Toulon school having just ended, the men are despatched, according to custom at this period, to make good the wants of the squadrons at the various ports. At the same time these measures would not account for the great activity that reigns at Toulon in manning the batteries, providing accommodation for the troops, and despatching bodies of artillery to Corsica and Bizerta, nor for the stoppage of leave, nor again fully for like activity at Brest. It is perhaps significant that the Channel Squadron is not to be divided as usual at this time of the year, but has been ordered to winter at Brest. The Cherbourgeois have protested, but Admiral de Cuverville has explained that, owing to the complete change in the types of vessels now comprising the squadron, it is essential that the ships should remain united at Brest *jusqu'a nouvel ordre*, though some of the cruisers will visit Cherbourg for repairs.

A detachment of 150 men of the Italian Regular Army has sailed for Massowah with Signor Martini. As soon as he arrives in Erythrea he will give orders for all the Askaris and native irregulars of the Erythrean Army to be re-enlisted. These troops were disbanded some time ago because their services were not required, and because it was thought that some economy might with advantage be made in the colonial budget. Now they are to be re-engaged because it is feared that they might take to brigandage, which it would cost more to put down than it would cost to keep the men under arms.

It appears that, whereas in 1880 the Germans imported 59,025 horses and exported 17,966, the imports in 1896 rose to 102,391 horses, while the exports fell to 9,894. The purchases from Russia numbered 31,812 horses, from Belgium 21,453, from Denmark 15,873, from Austria-Hungary 11,033, from Holland 7,703, from France 6,891, from America 4,852, and from England 2,088. The "Revue de Cavalerie," which gives these figures, surmises that a large proportion of the horses bought in Belgium were really from England, France, and the Unite States.

Count Musin Pushkin, the Commander-in-Chief of the Military Forces in the South Russian District, celebrated his fifty years' military jubilee on Saturday last, and besides receiving visits and congratulations from the Russian military and civil authorities, also received the entire French deputation, who likewise expressed their felicitations.

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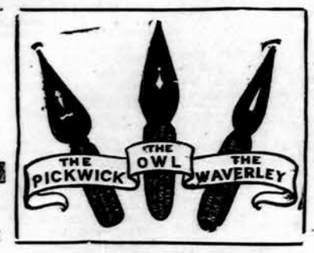

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THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS ARE
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Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

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KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES
KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

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MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me an other bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., "Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
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Not merely Shower Proof, but Proof against the Heaviest Rain.

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SMART IN APPEARANCE!
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TEST—A garden Hose turned on to simulate a heavy shower of rain may be played on the cloth for an hour or more without penetrating it.
DURABILITY—The Rain-proof quality is permanent, and will last as long as the garment lasts.
HEALTHINESS—Perspiration will not condense on the inside, as so frequently occurs in opaque Waterproof Garments, and which is a prolific source of Chills, Rheumatism, &c.
HOT CLIMATES—Heat improves the rainproof quality
To be obtained through all leading Storekeepers, either as coats ready-made, or the material in the piece.
Patterns, prices, and designs on application.
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Insist on N & C "Perramus" Proof—the Original—and avoid spurious imitations which lead to disappointment.

THE FINEST TONIC
FER BRAVAIS most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.
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LANCET.—"*A Beautiful and interesting preparation*"
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SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Grass nopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 71 Farrington Street, London (Eng.) Purchasers should look for the Registered Trade Mark in the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.

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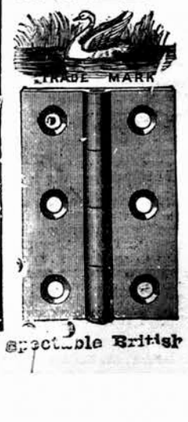

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Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.

NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

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With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal Sold by all Chemists.

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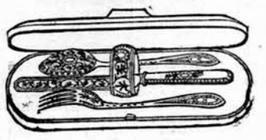

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Matchless for the hands and complexion.
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